The New-York Times.

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OUR SPANISH RELATIONS.

NO ALTERATION IN THE SITUATION.

THE QUESTION TO BE SETTLED WHEN CONGRESS MEETS—THE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT RECEDE FROM ITS POSITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The dispatches received to-day in reference to the difficulty with Spain do not alter the situation as described yesterday in these columns. During the night, or early to-morrow, information of a decisive kind may be received, but the probability is that the question will not be settled until Congress meets. The Spanish Government may have asked for time, but it is quite certain that the Government here will not recede from the position it has already taken.

EMBARGOED ESTATES IN CUBA.

OFFICIAL PROMULGATION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO RELEASE ESTATES OF FOREIGNERS.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—A communication from the Spanish Colonial Minister to the Political Governor of the island, under date of the 24th inst., is published to-day in the official gazette. It is in substance as follows:

The Government of the Republic, resolved to secure faithful observance of treaty agreements contracted between Spain and foreign nations, desiring to avoid all grounds for demands from citizens of such nations, and moved by the same reasons which impelled the Council of Ministers to direct to the predecessor of your Excellency, then in command of the island, their telegram of the 15th of September last, has decided that you should order immediate and strict compliance with the instructions of the Ministry under my charge, and should place the estates of foreign citizens, acquired through the action of the Gubernatorial administration, in such position that those having rights therein may enter into possession. By order of the said Government I communicate this to your Excellency that it may take effect as decreed, which, by order of his Excellency, is inserted in the *Gaceta* for general information.

[The telegram from Madrid of Sept. 15 was not published here.—*Associated Press Agent.*]

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

THE MAHOPAC AND OSSIPEE AT SEA—THEIR ARMAMENTS AND COMPANIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from the commandant at the Norfolk Navy-yard, dated to-day, and addressed to Secretary Robeson, says: "The pilot left the Mahopac at sea yesterday morning, eight miles beyond Cape Henry Light. Everything was working beautifully."

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 26.—The monitor Mahopac, upon which the employes of the Gosport Navy-yard had been engaged night and day for the previous two weeks, dropped down to the Roads late on Tuesday night, and, but for a heavy south-east storm would have gone off under to sea. She is convoyed by the sloop-of-war Ossipee, and, owing to the threatening weather, it was deemed prudent to anchor in the Roads, and remain until the storm abated. The Mahopac was ready for sea on Saturday morning, having taken on board her coal and ammunition, and a draft of eighty men from the receiving-ship New-Hampshire, but just as she was about to sail a leak was discovered, and she had to be detained until it was repaired. The Mahopac is a single-turreted monitor, carrying two 15-inch guns and all the latest improvements for torpedo service. The following is a list of her officers: Capt. J. O'Kane, commanding; Lieut. Commander, C. R. Clark, Executive Officer; Lieut. W. S. Buck, Navigator; Lieutenants, J. E. Jones and C. A. Stone; Master, C. R. Brown; Assistant Surgeon, H. Wikoff; Paymaster, J. E. Sullivan; Chief Engineer, A. J. Kenyon; First Assistant Engineer, J. H. Chasmer; Second Assistant Engineer, F. C. Burchard; Paymaster's Clerk, J. C. De Bern; Captain's Clerk, A. J. Homer.

The Ossipee, her convoy, is a screw sloop of war of 826 tons, and carries 8 guns. She arrived at the yard a few days since from Newport, R. I., where she had been carefully fitted up for torpedo service. While at the yard she took in a full supply of coal, and is now in thorough fighting condition. The following is a list of her officers: Commander Watters, commanding; Lieut. Commander C. K. Haswell, Executive Officer; Lieut. Commander David Woodrow, Navigator; Lieuts. W. W. Rhoads, L. V. Housell, C. F. Forse, and J. C. Rich; Paymaster H. T. Wright; Surgeon B. H. Kidder; Assistant Surgeon F. B. Stevenson; Chief Engineer Wm. H. King; First Assistant, A. Kirby; Lieutenant of Marines, F. Scott; Midshipmen, Fred. Taylor and E. H. Underwood; Boatswain, John Bell; Gunner, James Thayer; Sail-maker, Samuel Tatern; Carpenter, John Burk; Pay Clerk, F. J. B. Frank; Captain's Clerk, D. Saddler.

ASSIGNMENTS AND TRANSFERS IN THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Lieut. G. K. P. Ragsdale, Midshipman M. P. Ray, Assistant Surgeon James M. Scott, and acting Boatswain Wm. Winchester are ordered to the Colorado; Midshipman J. H. Lefavor is ordered to the Brooklyn; Ensign Edward M. Hughes is ordered to the Dispatch; Lieut. Commander Horace Elmer is detached from naval station at League Island, Penn., and ordered to the Colorado; Lieut. Bloomfield McIlvaine is detached from the receiving-ship Potomac and ordered to the Colorado; Lieut. Edwin Longnecker and Master Carl Rourer are detached from the torpedo station at Newport, and ordered to the Colorado; Lieuts. A. S. Snow and Frederick W. Crocker are detached from the torpedo station and ordered to the Brooklyn; Lieut. Willie Swift and Midshipman Chauncy Thomas are detached from the Supply and ordered to the Colorado; Medical Inspector F. M. Gannell is detached from the Frolic and ordered to the Franklin; Medical Inspector S. F. Coues is detached from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard and ordered to the Colorado; Surgeon Newton L. Bates is detached from the Norfolk (Va.) Navy-yard and ordered to the Brooklyn; Passed Assistant Surgeon F. M. Dearborne is detached from the Supply and ordered to the Franklin.

ACTIVITY AT NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 26.—The Norfolk Navy-yard for the past two weeks has presented a scene of bustle and activity not surpassed since the war, and the officers stationed there are fully alive to the duty and responsibility devolving upon them. In case of hostilities this will be an important station, as being the nearest navy-yard of any consequence to the West India Islands. Preparations are being made for any emergency that may arise, and vessels loaded with coal, ship-timber, and other material are daily arriving and discharging their cargoes. Work on the Galena, which is being entirely rebuilt, and upon the new sloop-of-war authorized by the last act of Congress, is pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and it is understood that the force of workmen will be largely increased on the 1st of December.

DEPARTURE OF THE MANHATTAN AND POWHATAN FOR KEY WEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES STEAMER POWHATAN, OFF LEWES, Del., Nov. 25.—It is now 8 P. M., and the Powhatan, with the Manhattan in tow, is going straight out through the Capes to sea. Two eleven-inch cables attach the vessels together, and they communicate by signal. The bay has been very smooth, and the weather is very favorable. The monitor is steaming finely in the wake of the steamer, but even in the smooth waters of the bay the water continually foams over her bows. We expect to pass the Capes of Virginia to-morrow afternoon, and if no disaster occur will not stop till we reach Tybee, below Savannah, if then.

THE ORDNANCE BUREAU'S WORK AT FORTRESS MONROE—STRENGTHENING THE FORT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 26.—Operations at the fort are progressing quietly, but a large increase in the force of the Ordnance Department will be made without delay. There is a large machine shop here, under the direction of the Ordnance Department, where heavy gun-carriages are made for this and other points. During the war over 300 men were employed, but the present force only numbers about forty. They are employed in changing some fifteen-inch gun-carriages from the old pattern to the new. This consists in placing two air cylinders under each of them to check the recoil, a recent and very important improvement in this class of carriages. They have nine of these to alter, and, with the present force, can turn out one in two weeks. Orders have been received from Washington to finish these carriages at the earliest possible moment, and, when finished, they will be shipped to one of the forts on our Southern sea coast. With a full force of workmen a new carriage could be made in ten days or two weeks. They are ponderous affairs, each weighing from 12,000 to 15,000 pounds, and require a great deal of work and care in their construction, in order to properly stand the severe work for which they are intended.

Two skilled mechanics from this arsenal have been ordered to Key West for temporary duty. The engineer officer on duty has made a careful inspection of the works here, and steps are being taken to strengthen the weaker points.

As yet nothing has been done at the "Rip Raps" or Fort Wool, but in case of an emergency both could be placed in a tolerable state of defense in a week or ten days. These, in connection with the fort, would affectually protect the harbor and Navy-yard beyond, while to prevent any mistakes a few torpedoes could be used to great advantage.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday a salute of nineteen guns was fired at the Brooklyn Navy-yard in honor of the Secretary of the Navy, who came, accompanied by Admiral Porter, Mr. Isaiah Hanscom, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs at Washington, and Mr. Hale, Congressman elect from Maine, to make personal inspection of the work at present going on at the station. Before going through the yard Mr. Robeson held a short conference with Admiral Rowan at the latter's office in the Lyceum. Admirals Rowan and Porter and Capt. Ransom then piloted the Secretary and his party through the yard. The first visit was made to the Colorado. She is almost completed. Her admirable appointments, and the dispatch with which she has been fitted for sea, drew forth marked expressions of approval from the Secretary of the Navy. The other vessels in the yard were next visited, but the only one boarded by the Secretary and his party was the Colorado. The work generally was inspected briefly, but Mr. Robeson being pressed for time left the yard shortly after 1 o'clock.

The repairs on the Arapiles are rapidly approaching completion. Her Captain, it is said, has already received orders to proceed to Cuban waters as soon as his vessel is ready for sea. The cold weather of yesterday made the Spanish sailors feel miserable. It was rather amusing to see them, muffled up in heavy woolen comforters, stamping their feet to keep warm, while the American workmen engaged on the vessel hammered away with their coats off and sleeves turned up.

Orders arrived from Washington yesterday discharging the seamen from the old store-ship Supply. They will be transferred to the receiving-ship Vermont. No men were taken on at the yard yesterday, but work is being carried on with the present force as busily as usual.

THE MARINE CORPS.

OFFICERS TO BE ASSIGNED TO DUTY—RECRUITING.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—There has been great activity in the Marine Corps within the past two or three days, and it is understood that a large number of officers will be ordered to duty in a day or two. Orders have been given to recruit the Marine Corps up to the full standard provided by law. When the vessels now fitting out for active service are provided with their full complement of of marines, there will be none left at the navy-yards. The battalion to be sent to Key West will be for the purpose of guarding public property there, and will be, with the entire marine force of the West India Squadron, under the command of Lieut. Col. Haywood. Capt. Romey will command the guard of the Colorado, and Lieut. Col. Forney will command the guard on the Minnesota. It is rumored in naval circles that Admiral Porter will command the West India Squadron, but there is no official knowledge of this matter.

THE ARMY.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S ERRAND TO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The dispatch sent hence last night, that Gen. Sheridan would visit Washington for conference on Indian matters, was based on information derived from the Secretary of War. It was an error, however, as he comes here in connection with Cuban matters.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 26.—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan left for Washington last night by the 10 o'clock train. It is understood that he goes, in obedience to an official summons, to confer in regard to military affairs in case of war with Spain, in which event he would have the chief command in the field.

THE CUBAN JUNTA.

THE ALLEGED CONVERSION OF THE PRISONERS—REPORTED EXECUTION OF SENOR BOMBALIER.

At the meeting yesterday of the Cuban Junta at No. 52 Exchange place, there was a full attendance. Gen. Villejas presided. Among those present were Col. Cisneros, Gen. Lopez Queralta, Col. Aldama, Lieut. Mestre, and Dr. Govine. The meeting, which was a protracted one, was held in private. The condition of affairs was gravely considered, and it was believed there was less hopes of the Cuban difficulty being settled by the United States Government, and that the insurgents would ultimately be obliged to depend upon themselves. Spain, it was said, would without any hesitation cede the Virginius to the United States, and those who had not been put to death would be liberated, and this, it was believed, with a little diplomacy, would satisfy the Cabinet, and Cuba would still remain in the hands of the Spaniards. In some private letters which had been received from Santiago de Cuba, it was stated that the twenty Protestants had agreed to embrace the Catholic faith on condition that their lives were spared. The arrangement was made between the victims and Father Picon that instead of being put to death they should be imprisoned for life. Half an hour before execution the men were taken to the chapel in the prison and were baptised; and before the baptismal waters had time to dry on their heads, they were dragged forth and shot by the volunteers. It was further added that Father Picon did not endeavor to save their lives. A telegram was sent to Señor Bombalier, who had been arrested while leaving the steamer City of New-York on her arrival at Havana, and who was thrown into prison. On the departure of the Crescent City from Havana, Señor Bombalier was being tried on the charge of bringing correspondence to the insurgents from the patriots in New-York. On Tuesday a telegraphic despatch was sent to him from New-York, but no answer has been received to it, and it is believed that he has been put to death.

THE CUBAN LEAGUE.

A regular meeting of the Cuban League was held last night in Room F, Fifth Avenue Hotel. The following members were present: Gens. M. Y. McMahon, C. K. Graham, A. Duryea, John Cochran, C. W. Darling, Kilburn Knox, Col. J. M. Macias, Major J. M. Bundy, Col. Ethan Allen, Gen. C. Carleton, and D. K. Lyddy. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Charles Watrous. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, Gen. McMahon, on behalf of the committee appointed to notify Vice President Henry Wilson of his appointment as President of the League, reported that Mr. Wilson declined to accept the position then owing to the condition of his health. The Treasurer reported that the amount in his possession to the credit of the League was $661 10, but after the payment of the expenses of the mass-meeting there would only be $157 in the fund. Gen. Kilburn Graham suggested that the meeting proceed to the election of a President. He moved that Gen. McMahon be elected to fill that position, left vacant by the death of Horace Greeley. Gen. McMahon, who was unanimously elected, thanked the members for their confidence in him, and urged that they should work energetically to bring about the recognition of Cuban belligerency by the United States. Gen. Watrous said that a vacancy existed in the Executive Committee by resignation of Isaac A. Bailey, and he suggested that Col. F. Conkling be appointed in his place, which was accordingly done. The President said when the organization was first formed petitions were prepared and circulated to receive signatures of the people previous to being presented to Congress, asking that the rights of the Cuban Republic be recognized. These petitions were signed by thousands, and, on being presented to Congress had a good effect. It would be very desirable that a similar course be pursued now. Mr. D. K. Lyddy said that Congress would soon meet, and it would be well to have a delegation from the League to attend in Washington, and use some influence with the members to obtain favorable Congressional action on Cuban affairs. Gen. Watrous thought it would be better to leave that matter in the hands of the Executive Committee. Mr. Lyddy withdrew the motion. Major Bundy moved that a committee be appointed to prepare petitions to be presented to Congress, which was carried, and the following gentlemen were appointed as a committee for that purpose: J. M. Bundy, C. K. Graham, and Gen. Van Allen. The meeting then adjourned.

SPANISH OPINION.

A MADRID PAPER QUOTING AMERICAN PRECEDENTS FOR THE VIRGINIUS CAPTURE.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—The *Igualdad* (newspaper) justifies the execution of the Virginius captives, and cites as a precedent for the action of the Spanish authorities the circular issued by the United States Government during the civil war declaring the Confederate privateers pirates.

SPAIN IS NOT TO BE FRIGHTENED.

From the Cronista of Yesterday.

THE TIMES, though well aware that the telegram from Madrid referring to the determined attitude of our country was false, repeats its insolence toward Spain in its issue of Tuesday, and speaks on international law with an authority as supreme as if it thought there were no other writers in the world but its own. In truth, however, its whole article is really intended as a supplication to the Spanish Government. Is this another attempt to soothe the Madrid authorities? THE TIMES will have to understand that behind that Government stands the Spanish nation, determined to endure no humiliations from any quarter.

NEW-ENGLAND MANUFACTURERS.

MILLS RESUMING WORK WITH A REDUCTION OF WAGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—The mills of the Amoskeag, Shark & Langdon corporations of Manchester, N. H., will run full time during December, beginning next week, but a reduction of wages will take place. This reduction will not be general, and will only be applied where the margin between earnings and expenses is sufficient to justify such a course. The Manchester print works shut down to-night, and will not start again until Monday, when they will run eight hours a day, and four days out of the six of a week. This corporation is curtailing expenses considerably, and the salaries of its officers are affected as well as the wages of the operatives. The mills at Fall River, in this State, will run on full time, commencing Monday next, with a reduction in wages of fifteen per cent. in all with the exception of the Daval Mill, which has made a reduction of twenty-five per cent. From the shoe manufacturing places in Essex County reports of activity are generally received, and a speedy recovery from the general depression is anticipated. The Pillsbury shoe factory at Dover, N. H., will begin to run on full time on Monday, with fifty more than the regular number of hands.

A DOUBLE HOMICIDE JUSTIFIED.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—J. P. Dunn and a young man named Clark called at the house of a farmer named Mercer, near Lexington, Mo., on Monday evening, and commenced insulting the ladies. Mercer and his son-in-law remonstrated, and were assaulted and badly beaten. In the mêlée Mercer obtained possession of a shot-gun and fired upon the assailants. Clark was killed almost instantly, and Dunn died during the night. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide.

WASHINGTON.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—No discovery has yet been made of any combination among Congressmen to influence the formation of committees. The story of efforts on the part of Mr. Maynard and Gen. Butler to secure a combination against members who had some connection with the Credit Mobilier business, is denied by one of Mr. Maynard's friends, who says that gentleman never suggested such an alliance, and never would have united in it. It is also denied that he had been connected with any scheme to obtain strength for the Speakership in order to trade it off for the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee. This charge hardly needed denial, as Mr. Maynard is universally regarded as a gentleman whose character places him above such a suspicion. It would be very odd, too, for Gen. Butler, who was Oakes Ames' special defender in the House, to be in any conspiracy to punish Credit Mobilier members, unless he were looking toward the chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee, held in the last House by Mr. Garfield. The fact is, the Credit Mobilier has ceased to be a scare-crow or watchword. Two or three delegations that have been informally discussing the position to be taken have been unanimous in their views that this subject could not have any influence against any member of the next House in degrading them from committees. The House refused to censure Garfield, Kelly, and the others by more than fifty majority. Members laugh at the idea that the Speaker should be asked to take upon himself the responsibility of execution, politically, where the House itself refused even to censure. Members are, however, expressing dissatisfaction with some of the old Chairmen who have been re-elected, on account of the inaptitude for business which they displayed last Winter, and on that ground some changes are advocated by members who have arrived. Whether the expressions of dissatisfaction have reached Speaker Blaine or not cannot be said. What heed they would receive if brought to his notice is not known, but if a caucus were to decide the formation of committees, one or two members holding important chairmanships would be assigned to some positions besides those they have held and desire to retain.

A WESTERN BANKING BILL.

A bill representing the views of some portion of the West on finance has already been prepared. It is comprised in two sections. The first section provides that so much of section 22 of the National Banking act as limits the entire amount of notes for circulation to $300,000,000 be repealed, and that section 26 of the National Banking act be so amended as to authorize any banking association to exchange its own notes, or lawful money of the United States, for the bonds deposited by it as security for its circulation; and if any banking association shall take up its bonds or any part thereof, with lawful money of the United States, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem a corresponding amount of the notes of such association. It is considered that the provision authorizing the reduction of circulation and the withdrawal of any portion of the deposited bonds through the medium of legal tenders will furnish the desired elasticity to the currency. The argument used is that it is now practically impossible for a national bank to recall its notes, should it desire to restrict its business, without going into liquidation, and that the purposes of the Government can be as well accomplished by the use of United States as national bank notes for the redemption of bonds deposited to secure circulation, while the Sub-Treasuries could redeem the national bank circulation without difficulty.

A STANDING COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS.

A proposition will be made in caucus to appoint a standing committee to which all resolutions demanding investigations shall be referred.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE ISLAND OF SAN JUAN TO BE SURVEYED.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has informed Mr. McFadden, Delegate from Washington Territory, that the public surveys will next Spring be extended over San Juan, and the other islands on the line of our north-west boundary, recently in dispute between Great Britain and the United States.

ILLNESS OF GEN. SPINNER.

Treasurer Spinner, who has been in bad health for some time, seems now to have become quite ill, and is not able to attend to his official duties. He suffers very much from a low malarial fever, and has had several chills lately. The Treasury was closed at noon to-day, and in the other departments business was practically suspended at that hour.

RESIGNATION OF THE CHIEF CLERK OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. John S. Delano to-day resigned the office of Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, the duties of which he has performed with much courtesy and efficiency for several years. Mr. Delano was impelled to resign by reason of long-continued ill-health, and his retirement will be a source of regret to many who have business with the Department of the Interior. The vacancy will be filled by the appointment of Wm. C. Morrill, of Maine.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE SHERMAN OF OHIO.

Charles T. Sherman, United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, has resigned, to take effect on the 1st of December next; and Martin Welker, formerly a member of Congress from that State, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

REPORT OF THE FIRST CONTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

The report of the First Controller of the Treasury has been completed, and shows that during the year nearly 45,000 warrants on the Treasury from various departments of the Government were examined and countersigned, besides a large number of accounts examined. Of the latter 2,201 were those of judicial officers, 1,868 diplomatic, 2,710 public lands, 239 steam-boat inspection service, 124 mint and branches, 713 public debt, 84 public printing, 373 territorial, 111 Congressional, 3,011 internal revenue collectors, 1,066 internal revenue assessors, 133 internal revenue stamp agents, and 325 internal revenue miscellaneous. The business of the office continues steadily to increase, the aggregate of the items stated above exceeding those of last year 7,642. In concluding his report the Controller recommends that the clerical force of the office be paid larger salaries, not only on account of their efficiency, but also on account of the responsible duties which they perform.

BLOODY AFFRAY OVER CARDS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 26.—On Monday, at Fulton, one Puckett and two brothers, named Cassidy, got into a dispute about a game of cards, when Puckett shot both the Cassidys, killing one and seriously wounding the other. Puckett was arrested and started overland for the county seat, at Washington, in charge of an officer. A short distance from Fulton he was shot from the brush, fell to the ground and was left for dead. The officer went for assistance, and, on returning, found that Puckett had revived and was trying to escape, though badly hurt. He was taken back to Fulton, and yesterday put on the train for Washington. A party of Irishmen endeavored to stop the train and capture the prisoner for the purpose of lynching him, but were deterred by the officers. It is reported that Puckett died last night.

FIRST WORK IN THE CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—To-day at Lansdowne, on the site of the Centennial Exposition buildings, workmen commenced making excavations, the operations being witnessed with unusual interest. The first work to be done is the sinking of wells, from which the water needed during construction will be taken.

COLORED MEN'S CONVENTION IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—A convention of colored men of Kentucky met at Frankfort, yesterday, and appointed delegates to the National Convention of Colored Men, to assemble in Washington, Dec. 9. Many resolutions of an independent character were passed, among them one asserting their right to an equal division of the offices with the white portion of the Republican Party, and declaring that if it was not granted they would act with any party in the future which would best secure the recognition of their rights. They also asserted in strong language their right to sit as jurymen.

THE OPENING OF THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR JOINING THE TWO HEADINGS TO-DAY—THE LAST CHARGE TO BE EXPLODED AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass, Nov. 26.—The final arrangements are nearly made for making a passable breach through the two headings of the tunnel to-morrow, according to programme. A long hole was, last night, drilled completely through, from one end to the other. The distance thus bored was sixteen feet, being three feet more than the engineers had anticipated, but still not too great to make an effective opening, as proposed. The drilling from the west end having been completed, that from the central shaft has been going on all day, and will be finished to-night. Last year, when the opening was made between the other works, there was a powerful current of air inward toward the shaft. It was believed that the same phenomenon of an inward air-current would be noticed to-day, and this proved to be the case, though the draft is less strong than that of 1872. Constant communication is kept up between the two gangs of workmen by means of drill holes, no difficulty whatever being experienced. It will interest many to know that while there is a difference of three feet in the estimated length, the lines, both as relates to grade and direction, agreed exactly, so far as can be discovered without accurate measurements. The charge required to make the opening to-morrow is the enormous one of 150 pounds of nitro, glycerine, nearly twice as much as the greatest charge ever yet used at once in the work. There are many visitors expected to-morrow, but the assemblage is smaller than one would expect to witness so important an event. The wires of the battery for the explosion will be joined at 2 o'clock exactly.

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

THE GILMAN, CLINTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD, ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—In the matter of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad, it appears from the evidence that the actual cost of constructing and equipping the road was about $1,500,000, while the Morgan Improvement Company received for rendering this service about $4,000,000. The Morgan Improvement Company was incorporated in Pennsylvania, in May, 1870, for the sole purpose of constructing this road. It had a capital of $500,000, divided into ten shares of $50,000 each. Fourteen days after its incorporation it entered into a contract with the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company. The Directors and President of the road, who have been principally concerned in letting the contract to the Improvement Company, are shown to have been let into the enormous profits for merely a nominal consideration. It is also charged against the railroad officials that they made a ruinous contract for the road with the Barclay Coal Company, of which they owned a three-quarter interest; that they made an unlawful lease of the road to the Pennsylvania Company; and that in other respects they were guilty of a breach of trust. The court held that the theory of Illinois law is that the railroads are public highways, created by the sovereign power of the State, and that the corporation is authorized through its Board of Directors to construct, equip, and operate the same, so long as such Directors shall remain true to the trust conferred upon them by law. Townships that have become parties to this proceeding did not donate their bonds voted to the company, but, on the contrary, they subscribed to its capital stock on which they issued their bonds, dollar for dollar, and no reason is shown by this proof why the capital stock of this company is not worth par value if the cost of construction and equipping the road did not exceed $1,500,000, and the road has paid running expenses and interest on $2,000,000 since its completion. With bonds voted along the line and a loan of $1,000,000 upon the road, which ought and would have constructed and equipped it, the stock should be worth par to-day. I assume this fact upon evidence in this record, that the Pennsylvania Company could operate the road, pay interest on $2,000,000 first mortgage bonds, and the current expenses of the road, and leave the surplus to apply on the $1,000,000 income bonds intended to be issued in lieu of $1,000,000 second mortgage bonds now in the hands of Thomas Scott. If it is true that the stock of this road ought to be worth dollar for dollar, we are led to inquire whether it is proper to so manage such trust property that the stock should become substantially worthless, and incumbered with $3,000,000 of debt. The company's books do not show the cost of construction and equipment, nor do the defendants deny the proof of the complaints as to the cost. Another thing apparent from the proof is that the Board of Directors are controlled by the Morgan Improvement Company. The court decided to appoint a receiver to take charge of and manage the said road, until it can be ascertained who its legitimate stockholders are, and to whom the custody and management of the railroad should be committed.

SUIT AGAINST THE BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—A suit is pending in the United States Circuit Court against the Boston and Maine Railroad Company to recover a balance of $125,000, being the earnings of the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Railroad, received by the Boston and Maine Railroad during the joint operation of the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Railroad by the Boston and Maine and Eastern Railroads, and alleged to be due the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth Railroad, and not paid over by the Boston and Maine Company.

THE CLOSING NAVIGATION.

ICE-BOUND VESSELS IN CANADA.

QUEBEC, Nov. 26.—The present situation of vessels caught in the late storm is as follows: The brig Pro Tem, wrecked at Cape Liahle, has been condemned, and her sale is recommended. The ship Kleven is still ashore near Kamouraska. The bark Wolfes Cove is in a safe place near St. Rooks. The bark Marchioness, of Queensburg, ashore at the River Duloup, is considered safe. The ship Amoor has put into Winter quarters at Murray Bay. The brig America and the steamer Margaret Stevenson are wintered at Bic.

ICE IN THE HUDSON RIVER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The Hudson is filled with floating ice at Castleton. At Stuyvesant the river is frozen over. The steamer Thomas Powell passed there going north, at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The weather is quite cold.

ICE IN THE WELLAND CANAL.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, Nov. 26.—The ice in the Welland Canal is pretty thick. The tug Jennie Griffin was cut through by it this morning, and sank near the Welland. Vessels are still passing, and some twenty are on this lake (Ontario) bound through.

A COLORED MAN RIGHTS HIS CIVIL WRONGS AND IS FINED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 26.—Several nights ago Richard Porter, a negro, presented himself, with a girl, to the doorkeeper of the Atheneum, having two tickets for reserved seats in the parquet. The doorkeeper refused to admit him, and going to the box-office exchanged the tickets for $1 50, the price paid for them. Porter refused the money and left the building in an angry frame of mind. Yesterday he met the doorkeeper on the street, and after declaring that he had insulted him in refusing his ticket, knocked him down and beat him terribly. For this Porter was fined $14. Manager Sargent declares that the admission of colored people to the parquet of the theatre will injure his business, and contends that he has a perfect right to exclude any person or class of persons.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

THE ATTACK ON MANZANILLO—THE INSURGENTS REPULSED—ACTIVE WAR PREPARATIONS AT HAVANA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1873.

A few unimportant skirmishes are the only novelties reported. Further Spanish particulars of the attack on Manzanillo have come to hand. A letter from a correspondent on the 13th, published in the *Diario*, of Cienfuegos, gives the following account: "The victory was ours, and the enemy lost many, among them Vicente Garcia, who is buried three leagues from here. The house of Ruera & Brother, Camino, and others were burned down, and the shops belonging to Rey, Almirall, Vazquez Hermano, Bartolo Puig, and many others completely sacked. The enemy charged desperately by the three streets which lead to the plaza, endeavoring to possess themselves of it, but were repulsed each time. To-day we expect forces from Bayamo, as it is said that the enemy intends to return on Saturday. May it be true, for we are well prepared for them. The barricade at my house is called the Agi, (hot pepper.) I repeat what I said in my last, that Manzanillo preserves the name of 'invincible,' and that we are always disposed to receive them. Vidal Martinez is in eternity, along with other prisoners which we made on that memorable night. Our loss was four killed, twenty-one wounded, and eleven bruised slightly; that of the enemy being incalculable, as their principal object was to obtain bed-sacking to make litters for their wounded." Another Spanish letter gives the number of houses burned at thirty.

Cuban accounts state that the insurgents, 2,000 strong, took possession of the principal streets of the town, sacked and burned houses and shops, some of which were burning during two days, causing a loss of $200,000. None of the volunteers or soldiers went out to meet them, but snugly fortified themselves in the prison, arsenal, and State-house. The gun-boats in the bay kept up a lively firing of shells, but most of the insurgents being inside the town, they fell harmlessly. Two or three times the insurgents assaulted the buildings held by the volunteer and regular forces, but each time they were repulsed with severe loss. It was only during these assaults that any fighting took place, and when at last the insurgents retired, they were able to carry off with them all their booty and wounded. Their loss was fifty men killed, their exposed position naturally allowing the fire of the Spaniards to do great execution in their ranks. They entered the town with shouts of revenge for their murdered companions in Santiago, and when they retired cried to the Manzanillo people that they might soon expect them back. The fury of the Cubans was without bounds when they found themselves inside the town, and many of the inhabitants took refuge in the foreign Consulates. The cry for troops for Manzanillo is general, barricades of casks filled with earth have been erected to defend the approaches to the principal parts of the town, and many persons are leaving the place.

The Cuban war is a war of reprisals, and the cruelties and barbarities practiced are of such a nature that they are not fit to be put on paper. A circular issued by Brigadier Burriel, to the Lieutenant Governors and Captains of the Eastern Department, calls on them and the local authorities to aid him in a last effort to crush the rebellion, by arresting all persons suspected of complicity, directly or indirectly, with the insurgents, "who soon," he says, "with all help cut off by sea and by land, will perish like wild beasts, as they deserve who still refuse to listen to the voice of mercy and promises of pardon held out to them by the Government, and they who, like those misguided illusionists of Holguin, went over to the enemy."

The *Voz* says that the conspiracy discovered in Gibara was much vaster than was at first supposed, and that it is without doubt that it had ramifications in all the Eastern Department, Puerto Principe, Las Cinco Villas, and even in Havana. Its chiefs counted on the successful landing of the Virginius expedition, which would have enabled them to carry out a movement toward the Cinco Villas, and thus spoil the sugar crop in that rich territory, and even in part of the Eastern Department. They counted on the astute direction of the laborantes in Havana; but the Havana laborantes are too disconcerted at the late arrests made in the city, and not very comfortable on seeing that they are known, and that people point the finger at them and give unmistakable signs that popular feeling is getting rather warm. "All this," says the *Voz*, "is providential; and now that Providence has placed the thread of the plot in our hands, we must take advantage of the occasion and apply the law with its fullest severity, without troubling ourselves with what strangers may say. We are masters of our own house, and are able to manage our own affairs, as well as defend our own rights."

Letters from Gibara say that those arrested are confined in the little town of Auras, where a Lieutenant of Volunteers was assassinated as he was arresting two men who belonged to the same body, and who were implicated in the movement which was to have taken place. The court-martial which is trying the prisoners is under the protection of Col. Esponda's column, and very soon its work will be finished and sentence pronounced. This protection is necessary, as the insurgent forces are swarming in the neighborhood, and waiting for a chance to pounce down upon the place.

Mrs. Delmonte, an American citizen, was set at liberty last Saturday, the 15th. The other prisoners are still in jail. A rumor has been current here for two days that seventeen of the prisoners implicated in the Holguin conspiracy have been shot.

SUPPOSED WIFE MURDER.

SMITH'S FALLS, Ontario, Nov. 26.—For the past few days the Coroner's jury have been investigating the cause of the death of Mrs. John Halliday, of the township of Montague, who was found at her residence dreadfully mangled and in a dying condition. Her husband said that the wounds were caused by a runaway team, but the evidence pointed strongly to himself as her murderer. He was committed for trial.

A BANK RESUMES BUSINESS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 26.—The First National Bank, which was forced to suspend last September from the effects of the panic, the yellow fever, and other causes, but since reopened for new business, has completed arrangements for resumption on its old basis, and is now awaiting proper authority from Washington. The deficiency is to be made good by an assessment on the stockholders.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

HAZLETON, Penn., Nov. 26.—A passenger train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad ran off the track this morning, a short distance from this depot, and came in collision with a freight car. Mail Agent Conlan was severely injured about the head, and John Mears, a Lehigh Valley Railroad employe, was killed. No passengers were injured. The accident is attributed to a bad switch.

CONVENTION OF GEORGIA GRANGERS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 26.—A convention of grangers, held here to-day, adopted resolutions to establish direct shipment of cotton to Europe; to urge the refunding of the cotton tax to legitimate claimants, and the removal of all import duties except on conceded luxuries. They indorse and urge the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal. The convention adjourned *sine die.*

BOILER EXPLOSION.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Nov. 26.—At Cook's shingle mill in this city, this morning, a boiler exploded, killing Henry Provost, one of the hands, and injuring seven or eight others, two or three seriously, but it is thought not fatally. One man was blown fifty feet through an opening in the mill on to a pile of logs. Another man was blown still further.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SPECIE SHIPMENT FOR NEW-YORK—A NEW PEER.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bullion was shipped from Southampton for New-York, yesterday, by the steam-ship Mosel.

Sir John Duke Coleridge, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, is to be raised to the peerage. He will become Baron Coleridge.

THE WRECK OFF VALENTIA, IRELAND.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The vessel Clyde, before reported wrecked off Valentia, Ireland, was the ship Clyde, from St. John, N. B., for Sharpness Point, in the British Channel. Ten of the crew were drowned.

FRANCE.

M. ROUHER'S TESTIMONY IN THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—In the trial of Marshal Bazaine, to-day, M. Rouher testified in relation to the negotiations of the Empress Eugenie, in the endeavor to save the Rhine Army and to avoid a cession of territory.

SPAIN.

GERMANY PROTECTING HER SUBJECTS IN CARTAGENA.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Madrid says the North German Squadron were on Tuesday last formed in line of battle before Cartagena, to enforce a demand upon the insurgents for the restoration of 25,000 pesetas which had been extorted from German subjects in the city. Upon notice that refusal would be followed by bombardment, the insurgents paid the money.

GERMANY.

ARCHBISHOP LEDOCHOWSKI ORDERED TO RESIGN.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Archbishop Ledochowski has been ordered to resign within a week from the notice. He has received a letter from the Pope exhorting him to firmness.

THE POLARIS.

THE BOAT MADE FROM THE WRECK TO BE SHIPPED TO NEW-YORK.

GLASGOW, Nov. 26.—The small boat made from the Polaris, which the whaler Ravenscraig took on board when she rescued the Buddington party, will be sent from this city to New-York by the steam-ship Georgia. It will be placed in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—1 A. M.—The western storm centre has moved to Lake Michigan, with south-easterly winds, cold, cloudy weather, and snow over the lakes, and partly cloudy weather and south-easterly winds from the lakes to the Ohio Valley; north-westerly winds, cold and partly cloudy weather prevail in the North-west; south-easterly winds and partly cloudy weather from the Ohio Valley to Southern Tennessee; south-easterly winds and cloudy weather in the Southern States; north-easterly and north-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather in the Eastern and Middle States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, north-easterly to south-easterly winds, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, followed at night by rain.

For New-England, north-westerly winds, backing to easterly, with partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lakes, southerly winds, cloudy weather and snow.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, north-westerly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather, and occasional snow and rain; clearing in the evening.

For the Southern States, south-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Grand Haven.

All reports are missing from the South-west, the Western Gulf, and generally from the trans-Mississippi States.

IN THE CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 27°; 6 A. M., 23°; 9 A. M., 26°; 12 M., 26°; 3 P. M., 30°; 6 P. M., 30°; 9 P. M., 31°; 12 P. M., 25°. Average, 27°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

It snowed very heavily in Chicago yesterday morning, with the wind from the south-west.

The live stock firm of J. B. Hunter & Co., of Kansas City, Mo., failed on Monday for $180,000.

Gov. Smith, of Georgia, refuses to commute the death sentence of Malone. He will be hanged at Atlanta to-morrow.

The Custom's receipts at the following ports for the week ending Nov. 22 were: New-York, $1,602,137; Baltimore, $136,438; Philadelphia, $154,208.

The trial of Toredo Morena, one of the Vasquez gang of murderers, is proceeding at Salinas City, Monterey County, Cal.

Hon. Alexander McKenzie, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, has been elected by acclamation to represent the County of Lambton, Ontario.

The City Clerk of Columbus, Ohio, yesterday forwarded $24,920 to the Park Bank, New-York, to pay the interest now due on the bonded debt of the city.

The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service has been ordered to send 138 recruits to Fort Leavenworth for assignment to the Sixth Cavalry.

Robert A. Forsyth, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Newburg, N. Y., and well known in financial circles in New-York City, died there on Tuesday night.

The jury in the case of Frank Harris, the mate of the ship Sunrise, tried in San Francisco for cruelty to seamen, have returned a verdict of guilty on twenty-nine counts of the indictment.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance has dismissed Martin Griffin, one of its prominent members, for advertising liquor notices in the paper which he is said to control.

Pilots report that the red can buoy on the tail of the Horseshoe, four miles north-west by north from Cape Henry light, was carried away by the gale on Monday night, the 17th inst.

A fire in North Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, destroyed a large wooden building on Cedar street, owned by Samuel G. Reed, and occupied as a family hotel, and for stores and offices. Loss, $30,000; mostly insured.

The following citizens' nominations for Mayors have been made in Massachusetts: Cambridge, John F. Sargent; Newton, J. F. C. Hyde; Gloucester, Addison Gilbert; Haverhill, Alpheus Currier.

Contrary to report, the Deputy Attorney General of Pennsylvania states that the suit against the American University of Philadelphia will be pressed in the January term of the State Supreme Court.

PATERSON'S POOR.

At a meeting of the Board of the Paterson Aldermen last night it was officially reported that there are in Paterson 4,000 males and 2,000 females now out of work, and about 4,500 employes still at work on three-quarters time. The Board appropriated $25,000, to employ men on the streets temporarily. A joint organization of all the private benevolent associations was recommended, to control the distribution of charity.

THE RING THIEVES.

CONVICTION OF INGERSOLL AND FARRINGTON.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE TRIAL IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER YESTERDAY—CHARGE OF JUDGE DAVIS.

The trial of James H. Ingersoll, the Ring chair-maker, and his confederate John D. Farrington, on the charge of forgery in the third degree, which had been in progress in the Court of Oyer and Terminer since Monday, was brought to a conclusion yesterday, the jury, after a brief consideration, not extending over thirty minutes, rendering a verdict of guilty against both prisoners. The air of serenity and confidence which had characterized Ingersoll during the trial completely deserted him when he heard the word "guilty" fall from the lips of the foreman of the jury. He seemed utterly overwhelmed. His fellow prisoner at first displayed more fortitude, but gradually, as he began to realize his miserable position, his courage deserted him, and he also broke down. By the spectators in court the verdict was received without any particular manifestations of feeling. The evidence in the case, on the part of the people, was so clear and convincing that no other result was looked for but a conviction, and, consequently, the announcement that the jury had found a verdict of guilty excited no surprise among the auditors in the court. When the intelligence of the result of the trial circulated among the community at large, satisfaction was expressed that another such signal triumph in the cause of good Government and honesty had been achieved. Much commendation was bestowed upon the counsel for the prosecution for the energy and zeal with which they had conducted the case. Among the other Ring thieves yet at large the news caused the greatest dismay and consternation, as it was regarded by them as certain that the conviction of Ingersoll and Farrington, following so quickly upon that of Tweed, showed that the authorities would not rest until all the Ring thieves are in prison.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

Yesterday morning the trial of Ingersoll and Farrington for forgery was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Davis. After the opening of the court Farrington was examined for the defense. He testified that he was employed by Heath & Smith. He sometimes, though rarely, made out bills for them, and sometimes made purchases for them. Knew that they supplied goods to the County Court-house. He admitted that the bill on which the warrant was obtained was drawn by him, but denied that he made the signatures to it. He made out the bill on memoranda furnished by E. A. Heath. Heath told him that he did not want it made out in the name of the company, as Ingersoll, the President, was one of the Court-house Commissioners. He gave the bill as made out to Heath, and never saw it afterward till after the indictment. He knew of his own knowledge that some of the goods were sent to the Court-house, among them umbrella-stands and ash-barrels.

Q.—How long were you in the employ of the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company? A.—Since Heath & Smith went into bankruptcy. Ingersoll came there very seldom. All the business was carried on by Heath. Ingersoll was in the chair-manufacturing business, and knew very little about the business of the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company. The indorsement on this warrant is not in my handwriting.

To Mr. Tremain—I may have seen the books of the company three or four months ago; I did not send for them now. Before I went into the business with this company I was clerk with the New-York Steam Sugar Refining Company. I was not a defaulter in that company, but went away because another one was defaulter. I went to St. Louis, and from there to Canada. After I came back I served as clerk for a year in a mercantile firm, and then I was clerk for the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company. Heath told me to put in a good square percentage to this bill of $15,000; I added fifty per cent. Heath was in the office at the time, sitting at another desk. Heath gave me the form to make out the bill.

Q.—You consented willingly to be a party to make a bill where you knew it was intended to defraud the County out of fifty per cent. of $15,000! A.—I do not know that fifty per cent. profit would be a fraud; I don't know that it would be a fraud at all if I could sell the goods and get the money for them. I knew some of the goods had been delivered but didn't know that all of them had been. It took me two or three hours to make out the bill. Some goods for the Court-house were delivered in December; don't know who delivered them. Knew they were delivered because I saw them in the Court-house; they were umbrella-stands and ash-kettles. Ingersoll ordered the umbrella-stands from the company; he gave the order to me. I was with Heath either when wheelbarrows were ordered for the Court-house, or when they were ordered to be repaired. I would not like to swear this signature is Heath's. I am not an expert in handwriting, and wouldn't like to give an opinion. The "E." in "E. A. Heath" is very much like his. That is the only thing I can say. Judging from the character of the man, I can answer that I believe he would do such a thing. As to the signatures, I can only say I don't believe anything about them. That is not his signature as he generally writes it. That signature wouldn't be good in the bank. The wheelbarrows were ordered of the company. I knew Ingersoll was one of the Commissioners. I did not know there was anything fraudulent or false about it. I knew some of these goods were furnished by the company.

To Mr. Fullerton—I went to the New-York Sugar Refinery when a boy. This letter now shown me is in Eugene A. Heath's handwriting. [This letter is a direction to Farrington to go to Chicago and await instructions from him, (Heath,) and report to him.]

Mr. Fullerton said he presented it and others, to show that the relations of Farrington to Heath and the company were entirely different from those represented by Heath, and also that the jury might compare the signatures, especially the letter "E" on the letters, and on the bill and indorsement to the warrant. This and other letters directing Farrington about the same matter were admitted.

By Mr. Tremain—There are here, I see, two ash-kettles charged at $50, and on this bill to the company they are charged at $11 50; wasn't that a little more than fifty per cent. addition? A.—I suppose so.

Q.—You say you were present when these umbrella-stands were ordered by Mr. Ingersoll; were they not sent to Bollar & Co.? A.—That I can't say.

This closed the case of the defense.

REBUTTING TESTIMONY.

The prosecution then called Roland A. Robinson, of the firm of Robinson & Lord, who testified that the goods for which bills were made out to Heath & Smith, were really sold to the Heath & Smith Company.

Mr. Heath was recalled and denied the testimony of Farrington that he had directed him to make out the bill to the County; he denied, absolutely, any conversation about the bill with Farrington; Ingersoll did buy some umbrella-stands from the company, but he paid for them with his own check, and they were sent to Bollar & Co.; these goods, bought for the Court-house, and so marked by him, were charged to Ingersoll.

To Mr. Fullerton—I did not myself keep the books. I understood they were charged to his name. I know he directed some goods to be charged to him. I did not see the umbrella-stands delivered to Bollar & Co., but I know they were. I don't think I was present when Ingersoll gave the direction to deliver them.

Mr. Bird was recalled, and testified that all the umbrella-stands of that pattern which they had on hand were considered to be the property of Ingersoll, and he paid for them; Farrington told him that Bollar & Co.'s man would be down for them, and that Bollar's carman did come down for them, and he (Bird) delivered several lots to him; Farrington told him that he was independent of any one around there; that "Jimmy" would take care of him and showed him checks of James H. Ingersoll on the Bowery Bank; these umbrella-stands were charged to James H. Ingersoll in the books of the company, and he believed were never transferred to any other account. This closed the evidence on both sides.

THE ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Fullerton then commenced his summing up for the defense. He began by calling attention to the accusation, to guard the jury from being misled into trying some other issue than that in the indictment. The charge was not for fraud or procuring money from the City unwarrantably. The question was, simply, whether the name of Heath & Smith had been forged by the defendants within the legal meaning of the word forged, and whether, knowing it to be so forged, they had uttered it. That was the question, and he believed no twelve men could answer it in the affirmative. After the care they had taken to secure a jury he trusted they would, as they had stated, be without bias. One of the circumstances embarrassing counsel was the weight of prejudice under which one, and perhaps both, of the defendants came before them from other charges and other circumstances. He therefore warned the jury earnestly that they should avoid yielding to prejudice or bias. He recalled to them the facts, the existence of the old firm of Heath & Smith, and its union in the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company, of which Ingersoll became President; but Ingersoll gave no personal supervision to it; Heath carried on the City part of the business, and Smith the manufacturing part in Connecticut; Ingersoll merely occasionally visited the place, sometimes not for weeks, nor even months. He was entirely unacquainted with the details of the business; he never sold goods for the company, nor bought goods from the company; except in a very general way he did not know the prices of their goods; Heath, however, knew. Bearing that in mind, he asked the jury to look into the evidence. This bill was made out by Farrington, and Farrington had given them the history of it. That history, Heath, it is true, denied. Farrington told them that Heath brought him a memorandum on two or three slips of paper, and told him to make out his account in the name of Heath & Smith. That was a natural story. Farrington was a clerk under Heath's control. It was to show this that the letters ordering him to Chicago, and ordering him what to do in Chicago were introduced. Heath told him why the old name of Heath & Smith was used. He was not here to defend that bill now. Its propriety might be examined in another proceeding, but this direction by one of that old firm, whatever its motives, put an entirely different face on the transaction. They must believe Farrington or Heath on this point. He recalled to them the litigation and personal hostility of Heath against Ingersoll, his threat against Ingersoll proved by Hall and his denial of any recollection of it, and claimed that this denial of a recollection must be false. That was not the only contradiction of Heath. Mr. Ives told them he saw this bill in The Times, and at once called Mr. Heath's attention to it, and was told by Heath that the bill was all right. Here was another flat denial of Heath, and besides that it showed that Heath did know something of the bill. Why should he say this was all right? There was no other bill of like amount. Had there been, it would have been produced. When Heath came on the stand in execution of his two-year-old threat to send Ingersoll to the State Prison, he (counsel) was constrained to say that he was perjured. He was influenced by two motives to deny the bill which he had told Ives was all right, the desire to exculpate himself and the desire to carry out his revenge.

Counsel was not going to argue, from the similarity of the "E," that these signatures of "E. A. Heath" and "Heath & Smith" were written by Mr. Heath. It was not necessary they should do so. There were some witnesses who testified to a belief that they were written by Farrington, but he claimed that this testimony was altogether untrustworthy. Expert testimony was notoriously of little worth, and the other testimony was that of excited witnesses. In the light of the contradictory testimony it had no weight whatever. Four persons familiar with his handwriting swore the signatures were not like his handwriting. He personally swore he did not write them. It was proved that this company did furnish goods to the Court-house. He showed them the bills of goods bought by the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company for the Court-house. They were bought not by Ingersoll but by the company. They knew what was the reason for using the company's name, and Smith & Heath's name. He was not here to defend that reason. Ingersoll might answer for that elsewhere. But here some one had furnished goods. Some one was entitled to payment. That some one was James H. Ingersoll. If he put at the head of his own bill Heath & Smith, and signed their name to the receipt or to the warrant, that crime was not forgery. And they would remember that Heath gave his consent to the use of his name. The last trace of the bill was in Heath's hands until dug out from the Controller's office; and here was a significant point, that Farrington, careful and cautious in expressing any opinion, thought the "H." in the signature looked like Heath's own. Did not every probability point to Heath himself having presented this bill and got this warrant, and then handed it over to Ingersoll? Was it not probable that Heath, pressed for money, said to Ingersoll, "I shall have this warrant to-morrow; advance me part of it to-day?" They would see that there was such an advance of $15,000. He explained Mr. Farrington's running away when a boy, after the book-keeper to whom he had paid over what he had collected had become a defaulter and fled; the absence of the books was a mere mistake in counsel's judgment.

Mr. Fullerton was then compelled to sit down through an attack of vertigo, and the court took a recess.

THE SUMMING UP FOR THE PROSECUTION.

After recess Mr. Tremain summed up for the prosecution, beginning, like Mr. Fullerton, by explaining the indictment. The indictment contained two counts—one for making a forged signature, the other for uttering the paper knowing it to be forged. They could find either or both defendants guilty of either or both counts, or each of a different count, or a general verdict of guilty against one or both. He pointed out to the jury that it was not necessary that both should have written the forgery, or both should have acted in uttering it. If they acted in complicity with each other, one signing and the other advising, or one gave it to the other to utter, this was a joint forgery, and a joint uttering under which both were guilty. They were, it was true, not to try the defendants on any crime but the crime charged. But, on the other hand, if the proof of the crime developed that it was but the consummation of another flagitious crime, which the counsel for the defense could not defend and would not deny, then they had made a great step toward proof of that final act. Of course they could not produce proof of the actual writing by the defendants. Criminals were ordinarily too cunning for that to happen. The proof must always be circumstantial. The possession of forged paper, unexplained, was enough, and men were constantly convicted of uttering forged paper, knowingly, on that alone. They had, first of all, the fact that James H. Ingersoll was an officer in high position, and that he certified that he had "audited"—that is, "examined and investigated" the bill. He certified on this bill that he had done so. Had he examined it its fraudulent character must have been at once apparent. He was President of the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company. He knew that the Heath & Smith partnership had ceased to exist in the Summer of 1869, before the first of these articles purported to be supplied. He had every means to inquire into it. He was familiar with Farrington's handwriting. He was intimate with him. He was in the habit of giving him checks. This bill was in the handwriting of Farrington. It was without affidavit, without dates of items, in a false name, and yet knowing all this he audited it and was driven into the extraordinary position of saying he falsely audited it, but with the consent of Heath & Smith. They might lay aside Heath's testimony and the case was still proved. Both Ingersoll and Farrington knew there was no firm of Heath & Smith. It was not even pretended that the indorsement was written by Heath or Smith. He presented to them a genuine signature of Heath, and asked them to compare it with the indorsement and also the signature to the voucher, and asked them to compare that with the forged indorsement to see the dissimilarity of the first and second and the similarity of the second and third. Mr. Tremain, in conclusion, spoke at length on the failure of the defense to produce the books, and argued that the weakness of the defense was stronger condemnation than the strength of the prosecution. At the conclusion of Mr. Tremain's address, Judge Davis charged the jury.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Judge Davis, in his charge to the jury, told them that it was not necessary that the evidence in the case should go so far as to show that both the defendants united in forging the name of Heath & Smith, nor was it necessary to show an actual participation on their part in the act of drawing up the paper before the signing of the name. It was simply necessary to show that they both acted in concert for a fraudulent design, and that they were parties to the act subscribing without authority the name or names of some person or persons not connected with the transaction; that act being called by the statute forgery. In order to establish the offense it was not necessary that it should be proved that one or both of the persons committed the forgery falsely or fradulently; it would suffice to show that they procured the doing of it by the hand of another. The jury must be satisfied that the defendants or one of them wrote the names or that by their direction the names were written by some other person at their direction and with a fraudulent design and purpose on their part. It must also appear that the act was done with an intention to injure and defraud the person whose name was forged, because it was enacted by the statute that the act must be done "with an intention to injure or defraud," and the intention to defraud in this case was the alleged attempt to transfer money from the credit of the county to Mr. Ingersoll. The theory of the prosecution was that the defendants, or one of them, for the purpose of getting money from the County to the extent of $15,000, made out a bill formally; that that bill was a fraudulent one, and that it was made out in the name of Heath and Smith, because it would not do to make out a bill in the name of any party with whom the company was connected. The people claimed that the name of the extinct firm of Heath & Smith was used, and that the bill was, in point of fact, a fraudulent one. It was also accompanied by an affidavit signed "E. A. Heath," and it was followed by a certificate as to the correctness of the account signed by James H. Ingersoll and three others. The prosecution claimed that the object of the presentation of that account was to obtain the payment of $15,138, and that as a matter of necessity it had to go through certain formalities before it could be paid. It had to go through the process of auditing, and it was claimed by the prosecution that the warrant was issued in pursuance of that audit to the parties to whom it purported to be payable. Having been signed by the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors, the defendants, as was alleged by the prosecution, consummated the transaction by putting the names of Heath & Smith to the back of it. While it was true that a party was not necessarily guilty of a certain crime because he had committed other crimes, it was equally true that it often happened that it was necessary to remember the various transactions ripening into the crime which was the subject of the indictment. In this way it was the duty of the jury to follow the various transactions submitted to them, in order that they might be able to form an opinion on the particular parts upon which they were to decide. It was alleged that the defendants put the names of Heath & Smith as claimants against the County for $15,138, and the particulars of the whole account had been laid before this jury, because the people claimed that the commencement of the proceeding was a fraud. But in point of fact the firm of Heath & Smith did not exist at the time, and it was claimed that an extinct firm was used without asking the consent of the persons who had composed it. On the other hand, the defense asserted that the transaction was not of that character; they said that there was an account like this against the County, and that that account was in favor of Heath & Smith's Manufacturing Company, and not in favor of Heath & Smith, the old firm, and that Heath knew all about the transaction. If it was true that there was actually an account of a *bona-fide* character belonging to the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company, and that, for some purpose or another, they directed that it should be made out in the name of the old firm, the object being to get money for the Heath and Smith Manufacturing Company in payment of an actual claim; then in his opinion the charge of fraud could not be maintained, and the final act of indorsing the document under these circumstances would not be a forgery. Having called the attention of the jury to the evidence given on both sides, the Judge said that a most important question of fact to be ascertained was whether the Heath & Smith Manufacturing Company ever had an account against the County of New-York. Having enlarged upon the importance of the issue, he said he hoped the jury, in coming to a verdict, would be guided solely by the testimony which had been adduced, and not be influenced by any expression of feeling in reference to the case.

The jury retired shortly before 5 o'clock, and returned in about half an hour with a verdict of guilty.

District Attorney Phelps moved for judgment, but, upon the application of Mr. Root, Judge Davis consented to postpone sentence until to-morrow morning.

TWEED STILL AT THE TOMBS.

The "humanity" of Mr. Sheriff Brennan in regard to Tweed is not yet exhausted, and the indications now are that the personal "business affairs" will not be settled up for an indefinite period—not, in fact, before a final decision has been rendered on the bill of exceptions which his counsel are at present busily engaged in preparing. Meanwhile Tweed remains in his comfortable quarters in the Tombs. Among the many rumors afloat, yesterday, in regard to the case, was one which created no little surprise, to the effect that Tweed had secured the services of Mr. Wm. M. Evarts as counsel, and that that gentleman would make the argument on the bill of exceptions when presented to the court. This rumor, however, could not be substantiated. The first person who visited the prisoner, yesterday, was his eldest son, Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., who remained with him for a considerable time. Later in the day he was visited by his wife and daughter. Among others who called upon him were Foster S. Dewey, his secretary; Messrs. Graham and Edelsten, his counsel; his brother, Richard Tweed, and Ex-Coroner Schirmer, his family physician. Deputy Sheriff Shields stated that the prisoner on Tuesday evening was slightly indisposed, but that on yesterday he seemed to be enjoying his wonted health and spirits, and conversed pleasantly with his custodians on the current topics of the day. District Attorney Phelps is highly incensed at the evasion of justice on the part of Sheriff Brennan in keeping Tweed at the Tombs, and characterizes his action as a violation of law, and utterly without precedent or justification. Judge Davis is reticent on the subject, probably because he apprehends the matter may come before him in his judicial capacity. A well-known lawyer gave it as his opinion, yesterday, that it would be quite proper for the District Attorney to apply for a mandamus immediately, to compel the Sheriff to carry out the sentence of the court. Many people, however, who profess to speak with authority, assert that the Sheriff is fully justified in his action, and that he has in his possession a temporary stay of proceedings, granted by a Judge of the Supreme Court, directing him to retain Tweed in his custody until the argument on the bill of exceptions shalt have been heard and a decision rendered.

THE MAIDEN LANE "DUMPING" NUISANCE.

A delegation of merchants and others waited yesterday on the Commissioners of Docks for the purpose of presenting several protests against the project of erecting a dumping-board at Pier No. 19, foot of Maiden lane. They were received by Commissioners Westervelt, Gardner, and Budd. The members of the delegation were: S. U. F. Odell; Frederick Sturgis, of E. G. Arnold & Co.; Sidney Larimore, of G. H. Messinger & Co.; P. H. Mulready, of E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Silas Lord, of S. & R. Lord; C. V. A. Scuyler, of C. V. A. Scuyler & Co.; J. T. B. Maxwell; Jonathan Sturgis; S. C. Baylis, of Frothingham, Baylis & Co.; J. C. Green; Theodore Roosevelt; Darwin R. James, of Packard & James; James G. De Forrest, of W. W. De Forrest & Co.; G. P. Wetmore; Mr. West, representative of Isaac H. Knox, administrator of the estate of the late W. W. Scrugham; and John Carle. Mr. Roosevelt explained the purpose with which the delegation waited on the Commissioners. He said that public opinion in all parts of the City was adverse to the proposed project, in favor of which the Police Commissioners could only urge the solitary argument that it would save the City expense to the extent of $21,000. But against that, they had the deterioration of the taxable property in that quarter of the City, and the diminished amount that would be received by the City for wharfage, which would reduce this $21,000 to a mere bagatelle. The delegation, he said, proposed to show the Commissioners that the principal tax-payers of the City of New-York would prefer to bear additional taxation rather than have the project carried into effect. Mr. S. U. F. Odell then handed in a protest from the Ship-owners' Association. He alluded to a statement which had been made at the meeting of the previous day to the effect that only a few small schooners used to anchor at Pier No. 19, a matter the truth of which the delegation had investigated with a good deal of care. They found that in 1871 one firm alone loaded at that pier twenty-five ships from 827 to 1,500 or 1,600 tons burden. In 1872 the same firm dispatched thirty-three vessels, the tonnage of which was from 800 to 1,700 or 1,800, and during the present year they had loaded, at the same pier, twenty-five ships of a tonnage varying between 620 and 1,800. Mr. Roosevelt then handed in a protest against the proposed dumping-ground, numerously signed by the tax-payers of the City. It contained the following signatures among others: A. T. Stewart, W. B. Astor, J. J. Astor, Jno. C. Greene, R. Lennox Kennedy, and H. F. Vail, Bank of Commerce; R. Butler Duncan, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Meredith Howland, Howland & Aspinwall, Fabbri & Chauncey, Peter Cooper, John Taylor Johnston, Adam Norrie, Grinnell, Minturn & Co., A. A. Low & Brothers, Brown Brothers & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Co., Geo. Peabody Wetmore, John A. Stewart, Sam'l Wetmore, L. C. Williams, John Warren, Jonathan S. Sturges, Drexel, Morgan & Co. This protest, Mr. Roosevelt said, represented the largest tax-payers in the City, and the delegation in presenting it felt that they represented the feeling of the tax-payers generally. Protests were then handed in from the Produce Exchange, from the Cotton Exchange, and from the cart and truck men. A protest was also presented from residents of Brooklyn who do business in New-York. This latter was of very formidable dimensions, and contained about 800 signatures. Mr. Jonathan S. Sturges stated the result of an interview which he had had with Police Commissioner Charlick on the subject. Mr. Charlick, he said, took a very fair view of the matter, and stated that he was desirous of doing what was best under all the circumstances. If there were any place more free from objection he would be glad to select it instead. He believed, however, there would be a saving to the City of some $40,000 by selecting Pier No. 19, but that if the principal tax-payers and merchants preferred that that site should be abandoned, he would not press it. Mr. Odell stated that the market men were unanimously opposed to the project. Capt. Johnson, the Harbor Master having charge of that district, said that there were no less than twenty vessels waiting for berths. Commissioner Gardner stated that the site at the foot of Maiden lane had been selected with the view of saving the tax-payers of New-York some $40,000. Mr. Roosevelt remarked that according to the estimate of the Police Commissioners the saving would be only $21,700. Mr. Gardner was of opinion that that estimate had been corrected. At all events, the matter had been presented to the Commissioners in a new light, but they would have to meet again in session, and afterward confer with the Police Commissioners before coming to a final determination. He wished, he said, to correct an erroneous impression which appeared to prevail, namely, that in order to subserve the interest of some party or other Pier No. 19 had been selected, so that a dumping-ground might be transfered to it from some other locality. No such thing had ever entered into the contemplation of the Commissioners. Mr. Odell hoped that in the event of their decision being adverse to the views of the delegation the Commissioners would take into consideration the letter of the law, and find a "suitable and convenient place" for the dumping-ground. Pier No. 19 might be very convenient, but the question arose whether it was at all suitable. The Commissioners promised to attend to the wishes of the delegation and to communicate with them as soon as they had arrived at a determination. The delegation then retired.

MARRIAGE IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

On the opening of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney H. Russell informed Recorder Hackett that Thomas Ellis, against whom an indictment had been found on a charge preferred by Mary Dewitt, had expressed his desire to make all the reparation in his power by marrying the complainant. Ellis having been informed by the court that he would be punished for the offense for which he was indicted if he failed to act the part of a good husband, Mr. Russell entered a nolle prosequi on the indictment and the marriage ceremony was performed by the Recorder in the presence of a crowd of spectators.

THE POWHATAN.

THE STEAMER ON HER WAY.

THE MANHATTAN IN TOW—SERVICE ON A MONITOR—THE OFFICERS OF THE POWHATAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAMER POWHATAN, Sunday, Nov. 23, 1873.

The Powhatan was to have left the Philadelphia Navy-yard this morning at 11 o'clock, but the packing of a steam-pipe having blown out, a delay of several hours has followed for repairs. The monitor Manhattan dropped down to Fort Mifflin (eight miles below the city) yesterday afternoon, being towed thither by tugs. She is taking on ammunition there; and to-night, it is expected, the Powhatan will proceed to the fort, where she will take on powder, &c. If the Powhatan's steam-pipes are not ready, it is said that she will be towed down by a tug.

It is possible that the Powhatan will proceed straight out to sea to-morrow morning, with the Manhattan in tow, although it is also possible that we may lie at the Breakwater for several days. The pilot is now aboard, and we are expecting orders to up anchor every moment. On the voyage to Key West the Manhattan, I am told, will use her engines exclusively for pumping, her leakage being still great, and she will be towed all the way by the Powhatan. This will make the trip a slow one, even if the monitor be not found too unseaworthy to venture all the way to Key West, and it should be necessary to dock her at Norfolk. The Powhatan has sufficient coal stowage to carry her across the Atlantic, (600 tons,) but the Manhattan will have to stop once or more between here and Key West for coal.

Life in a monitor is not the most delightful, and all officers dread to be ordered to one. Nevertheless, our monitors have generally made all trips safely upon which they have ventured, and have stood the shock of battle, as well as that of storm, very well. Officers who have served and sailed on them say that they are very comfortable; but this statement is taken with many grains of salt by others, who suspect that those who thus report are something in the situation of the fox who lost his tail. The general impression is (and any one who examines them will see enough to justify the opinion) that on a monitor there is not room enough below to swing a cat—that they are very damp, when not flooded—that they are ill-ventilated when at sea—that there is no light except artificial, and that there are other discomforts. I am told that when any one has made a voyage on a monitor (which is generally under water when moving, except in the smoothest sea,) he comes up with a complexion of the most ghastly pallor, which he does not easily get rid of. All concur, however, that a monitor is less disturbed by the motion of the sea than any other vessel, as the waves which strike against the sides of an ordinary ship pass completely over her. Although the dread of service in a monitor is so strong and widespread throughout the navy, yet it is held a point of honor as well as of duty to accept the situation when ordered to it. Still, I hear of resignations on account of orders to serve on monitors—an engineer ordered to the Manhattan (among others) resigning at the frantic entreaties of his wife. The Captain's cabin on the Manhattan is a very small and irregularly-shaped cuddy, with the scantiest accommodations of every kind. The other officers are even less well accommodated, and the crew, when there is any, stow themselves away in all sorts of odd nooks of the most contracted character. There is no crew at present on the Manhattan, as none is yet needed.

The Powhatan is listed as a second rate and class, carrying seventeen guns, sixteen of which are 9-inch and one 11-inch. The total complement of the crew is 355, of which thirty are officers. There are also thirty-seven marines on board, besides eighteen to be conveyed to the Pawnee, at Key West. The Powhatan was constructed at Norfolk—begun in 1850, and completed in 1852. She made her first cruise in Commodore Perry's Japan expedition; was next in the China fleet, as Commodore Tatnall's flagship, and was carried into the fight between the Chinese and English, at the mouth of the Peiho River, Tatnall explaining, in justification of his action, that "blood is thicker than water." In 1860, the first Japan Embassy came over in the Powhatan. When the late war began, she was sent under the command of Lieut. D. D. Porter, (now Admiral,) to the relief of Fort Pickens, subsequently sailing 11,000 miles in pursuit of the Sumter. Afterward she was attached to the South Atlantic fleet. At the attack on Fort Fisher, she flew the divisional flag of Commodore Schenck. In 1865, the Powhatan was flagship of the West Gulf, and shared in the blockade of the Stonewall, in Havana. Afterward she accompanied the double-turret monitor Monadnock to the Pacific, where she was flagship until 1869. Being afterward brought to Philadelphia and repaired, she was commissioned for "special duty," in which she has served till ordered to the present service. She has probably cruised more miles than any other vessel in the navy. Before the new system of registry was adopted, she rated as a first class, and would now be so rated if she were a screw propeller instead of a side-wheel steamer.

OFFICERS OF THE POWHATAN.

The officers of the Powhatan are as follows: J. C. Beaumont, Captain commanding, of Pennsylvania; Bartlett J. Cromwell, Lieutenant Commander and Executive Officer, of Pennsylvania; C. F. Schmitz, Lieutenant Commander and Navigator, of Indiana; F. M. Gore, Lieutenant, of New-Hampshire; James H. Dayton, Lieutenant, of Indiana; James M. Grimes, Lieutenant, of Illinois; T. M. Etting, Master, of Pennsylvania; J. P. Wallis, Master, of Maryland; S. H. May, Master, (temporarily attached,) of New-Hampshire; G. F. W. Holman, Ensign, of California; Charles E. Vreeland, Ensign, of New-Jersey; Hugo Osterhaus, Ensign, (temporarily attached,) of Missouri; J. P. J. Augur, Ensign, of District of Columbia; A. C. Dillingham, Ensign, (temporarily attached,) of Pennsylvania; T. G. C. Salter, Ensign, of New-Hampshire; H. L. Green, Ensign, (temporarily attached,) of New-York; S. D. Kennedy, Surgeon, of Maryland; M. H. Simons, Assistant Surgeon, of Ohio; L. G. Billings, Paymaster, of New-York; W. W. Dungan, Chief Engineer, of Maryland; W. W. Heaton, First Assistant Engineer, of New-York; Harrie Webster, Second Assistant Engineer, of District of Columbia; R. R. Leitch, Cadet Engineer, of Maryland; L. W. Wooster, Cadet Engineer, of New-Jersey; J. M. T. Young, First Lieutenant, United States Marine Corps, of Maryland; Joseph Smith, Gunner, of Pennsylvania; J. B. Aikin, Boatswain, of Massachusetts; Isaac Cooper, Carpenter, of New-Jersey; G. C. Boerum, Sail-maker, of New-York; J. De Bree Higgins, Captain's Clerk, of Virginia; J. A. Delnes, Pay Clerk, of Virginia.

SKETCHES OF THE OFFICERS—CAPT. BEAUMONT.

Capt. Beaumont was appointed Midshipman in 1838 from Pennsylvania by President Van Buren. He served successively in the sloop Erie, frigate Constellation, and sloop Ontario, West India Squadron, for twenty-eight months. Served forty-two months, from 1840 to 1844, in the frigate Constellation, East India Squadron, and was promoted Passed Midshipman May 20, 1844. Was on the ship of the line Ohio, Gulf Squadron, during the Mexican war, 1846–47, and was made acting Lieutenant of the frigate Columbia in 1847. In 1848, served some time in Washington Observatory and in the Coast Survey. Was acting Master of the razee Independence, Mediterranean Squadron, from 1849 to 1852, during which period he was promoted to acting Lieutenant. Was promoted to Master Aug. 20, 1851. Served again at Washington Observatory in 1852–54. Was commissioned Lieutenant, Aug. 29, 1852. Was on special service on steamer San Jacinto in 1855, and subsequently served on frigate Potomac, Home Squadron, 1856; steam frigate Wabash, Home Squadron, 1857; receiving ship New-York, 1858–59; steam sloop Hartford, East India Squadron, 1859–60, and sloop John Adams, 1860–61. July 14, 1862, was commissioned Commander. Commanded the gunboat Sebago, (on blockade service), 1862–63, and the gunboat Aroostook, 1863. In command of the Aroostook, he cooperated with the Flotilla, under Capt. John Rodgers, in the numerous engagements along James River, and in the attack on Fort Darling, (or Drewry's Bluff.) In 1863, commanding the monitor Nantucket, participated in the many bombardments of Fort Wagner, Charleston Harbor. In command of the Mackinaw, 1864–65, hunted torpedoes in James River, and was in all the engagements of Admiral Porter's fleet with Fort Fisher and all subsequent engagements in the Cape Fear River. Capt. Beaumont successfully carried the first iron-clad across the Atlantic—the Miantonomoh, which he commanded—in 1866–67, cruising along the coast of Europe, the vessel attracting much attention at the time as a curiosity, if not a monstrosity, of naval construction. He also brought the Miantonomoh home again. He was promoted Captain for meritorious service, and took command of the Powhatan in July last.

LIEUT. COMMANDER CROMWELL.

On the breaking out of the war of secession, Mr. Cromwell was one of ten midshipmen selected from the graduating class at Annapolis, to march to Washington City with the Seventy-first New-York Regiment (communication by rail being then temporarily cut off by the troubles at Baltimore) to report for duty. He was ordered to the Iroquois, which was sent in pursuit of the Sumpter, and was attached to the Iroquois during the blockade of the Sumpter at St. Pierre, Martinique, until that vessel escaped. Six months after leaving Annapolis he was transferred to the Quaker City, under Capt. Frailey, as navigator of that vessel, and six months later to the Conemaugh, as executive officer. From the Conemaugh he was placed in temporary command of the captured ram Atlanta, to take her from Port Royal to Philadelphia. He was Capt. Shufeldt's executive officer aboard the Conemaugh, the Proteus, and the Miantanomoh, when the last-named formed one of the squadron to receive the remains of the late Mr. Peabody at Portland, Me. Afterward he cruised in the Mediterranean as executive officer of the Plymouth, under Capt. Breese, and served a term at the Torpedo Station, Newport, till ordered to the present duty.

LIEUT. COMMANDER SCHMITZ.

Mr. Schmitz was born in Indiana, from which State he was appointed to the Naval Academy in October, 1859, remaining there till 1864. From 1864 to 1865 he served in the gun-boat Marblehead, and from 1865 to 1867 he was attached to the steam-frigate Colorado, the flag-ship of the European squadron. Dec. 1, 1866, he was promoted Master and served on the Piscataqua, flag-ship of the Asiatic Squadron, from 1867 to 1870. March 12, 1868, he was commissioned as Lieutenant, and became Lieutenant Commander Dec. 18, 1868.

PAYMASTER BILLINGS AND CHIEF SURGEON KENNEDY.

Paymaster Billings, though nominally a non-combatant, has a brilliant record for heroism. He served through the late war on the United States steamer Water Witch, taking part in various engagements in the South Atlantic Squadron until June, 1864, when that vessel was captured, after a severe conflict, by a party of Confederates, while lying in Ossabaw Sound, Georgia. In that affair Paymaster Billings met Lieut. Pillow in a hand-to-hand conflict and killed him, and is credited with putting several others of the boarders *hors du combat* before he was himself overpowered, receiving two severe wounds. For "conspicuous heroism" in this engagement he was promoted fifteen numbers. He was confined in the "Libby," at Richmond, as a prisoner of war, for seven months, when he was exchanged. Subsequently he made a cruise in the United States steamer Connecticut through the West Indies, looking for Confederate privateers, and assisted in the blockade of the Stonewall in Havana. In 1866 he was ordered to the United States steamers Wateree, in the South Pacific; witnessed the fight between the Spanish fleet and the Peruvians at Callao; cruised in the South Pacific until August, 1868, when the Wateree was lost some three-fourths of a mile inland by the tidal wave at Arica, when that city was destroyed by earthquake. Mr. Billings served three years on the receiving-ship at Norfolk, Va., and has been attached to this ship since she was put in commission in 1871.

Chief Surgeon Kennedy, a native of Virginia, was appointed to the service from Maryland, May 9, 1861, and did gallant duty in Pensacola Harbor in 1861, insomuch that his valor was recorded in The Times of that date.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TWO VESSELS.

FORT MIFFLIN BLUFFS, Sunday Night, Nov. 23.

At 2:15 P. M., to-day, having repaired her steampipe, the Powhatan moved down to this point, which is about three quarters of a mile below Fort Mifflin. The Manhattan and Powhatan have now both completed their supply of ammunition, and are ready to sail. The monitor will move down to the breakwater in the morning at 9 o'clock, by her own steam, to test her going capacity, and the Powhatan will follow shortly after, passing the monitor and waiting for her. When she comes up the Powhatan will take her in tow, and see how the two operate in that connection. Whether both will put at once to sea, remains yet to be seen, but that is the probability, although we now have a very dark and rainy night, with the awnings up on deck.

JOHN T. IRVING TO BE TRIED FOR BURGLARY.

After a searching investigation, District Attorney Phelps and the Police authorities have come to the conclusion that John T. Irving, the self-accused accomplice in the Nathan murder, whose recent "confessions" have created such excitement, cannot be believed. In his interviews with the authorities Irving refused to impart the information which he claimed was in his possession until the District Attorney consented to *nolle prosequi* the indictments found against him. Under all the circumstances of the case, Mr. Phelps did not see any reason to believe Irving's story, and ordered him to be tried on the charges for which he had been indicted. The case was put upon the calendar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and this fact becoming known attracted an unusual crowd who were anxious to see the notorious criminal. The prisoner was called up to be arraigned, and his appearance caused considerable sensation in court. Two indictments have been found against Irving, one by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury, on the 12th September last, for breaking into the store of Henry A. Casperfield, No. 206 Chatham street, on the 1st of June, 1873, and stealing therefrom eighty-seven silver and four gold watches, fifty-four silver rings, fifty silver thimbles, one gold thimble, a gold locket, and other property, amounting in all to $1,000. The other indictment is an old one, found on the 3d of August, 1870, and charges that on the 18th May, 1870, Irving and a man named Charles Carr, who was sent to State Prison in July, 1870, broke through the wall of a room hired by them at No. 5 Delancey street, and effected an entrance into the pawn-office of Wm. Wilson and Thomas and Robert Green, at No. 181 Bowery. Irving and his accomplice are charged with stealing from this pawn-office property to the value of $200,000, consisting of seventy watches, 100 watch-chains, 500 diamonds, and a quantity of silver-ware. Counsel for the prisoner pleaded not guilty, and being unprepared for trial, in the absence of witnesses, asked that the case be postponed for a few days. Recorder Hackett set down the case peremptorily for trial for Monday next, and Irving was remanded to the Tombs.

SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal by John H. Draper & Co. took place yesterday at the sales-room, Exchange place. The attendance was not so large as usual, nor was there much competition, and 70,000 tons were disposed of with remarkable rapidity. The prices varied very little from last month. In some kinds there was a trifle advance and others went a little lower. Steam-boat, of which there was a small quantity, sold at first at $4 90, and fell off to $4 87½@$4 85. Grate went first at $5, and the balance at $4 97½. All the egg realized $5 30. In stove there was some competition; the first few lots went at $5 50, then fell to $5 47½@$5 45, and the last lots brought $5 42½. Chestnut, of which there were only 8,000 tons, sold at first at $4 57½, and the balance at $4 52½.

The following are the rates of the last and present sales:

	Tons.	November.	October.
Steam-boat....	9,000	$4 85 @$4 90	$4 80@$4 85
Grate..........	14,000	4 97½@ 5 00	....@ 5 00
Egg............	9,000	5 30 @	5 30@ 5 35
Stove..........	30,000	5 42½@ 5 50	5 40@ 5 45
Chestnut......	8,000	4 52½@ 4 57½	....@ 4 55
Total......	70,000		

The average rise in steam-boat is five cents; average decline in grate, one and one-quarter cents; average decline in egg, one and one-quarter cents; average advance in stove, three and three-quarters cents. Among the largest buyers to-day were Tucker, Swan, Rathbun, Caldwell, Eisenburg & Wells, Provost, Bradford, Goodspeed, Ward, Dalton, Tuthill, Kimble, and Goodrich.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, James H. Doonan, charged with firing a loaded revolver at John Leonard, of No. 401 West Twenty-sixth street, on the 12th inst., was found guilty of assault and battery, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months....John Fagan pleaded guilty to grand larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....William Miller pleaded guilty to burglary, and was sent to State Prison for four years and six months....John Fitzgerald pleaded guilty to grand larceny. One year in the Penitentiary....William Bennett, a follower of a target company, indicted for snatching a watch valued at $150, from Charles Stout, of No. 131 East Fifty-fifth street, on the 11th of November, was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for four years.... Edward Malden pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Six months in the Penitentiary....Frank Williamson, Michael Lloyd, and John Sullivan, charged with picking the pocket of Oliver C. Jones of twenty cents, on the 30th of October, were placed at the bar. Sullivan pleaded guilty and was used by the prosecution as a witness against the others, who were found guilty and each sent to the Penitentiary for three years. Sullivan was sent to the House of Refuge. On being removed to the prisoner's box, Williamson, who was displeased at the evidence given by Sullivan, assaulted him. Williamson was, therefore, brought before the Recorder, who added an additional year to his sentence.

DUTIES OF COUNTY AUDITOR.

In the case of Patrick Martin against Controller Green and County Auditor Earle, Judge Fancher, yesterday, rendered a decision of importance concerning the relative duties of the Controller and County Auditor and Board of Supervisors in respect to claims against the County. Martin, who had formerly been assistant janitor of the new Court-house, applied for a writ of mandamus to compel County Auditor Earle to audit and the Controller to pay a claim for salary during three months. The claim had been audited and allowed by the Board of Supervisors at $240, and the Controller authorized to pay. In the Finance Bureau, however, Mr. Earle refused to audit the bill and the Controller to pay, both refusals being on the ground that Martin's name did not appear on the pay-rolls, and that there was no fund out of which to make payment. Both these reasons were controverted on behalf of Martin, but the chief point argued by Mr. Abraham R. Lawrence in his client's behalf was, that the audit of the Board of Supervisors was final, except where fraud was alleged, and that the County Auditor could not reaudit and reject the claim. This theory was opposed by Corporation Counsel Smith.

Judge Fancher, in his opinion on this point, says: "A provision was contained in chapter 390 of the Laws of 1857, which is similar to that contained in chapter 190 of the Laws of 1870, to the effect that the Finance Department of the City shall have the like powers and perform the like duties in regard to the fiscal concerns of the Board of Supervisors as the department possesses in regard to the concerns of the Corporation of the City of New-York, and that all moneys drawn from the treasury by authority of the Board of Supervisors shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure thereof, examined and allowed by the Auditor and approved by the Controller. It has been contended that this statute of 1870 substitutes the auditing power of the Controller for that of the Board of Supervisors, or is concurrent with it. I do not assent to the proposition. It must be conceded, that, were it not for the statute just quoted, the audit and allowance by the Supervisors of a claim, which is a proper and legal County charge, would be conclusive, and the Finance Department would thereupon be obliged to pay it. (1 R. S., 367, sec. 4, sub. 2; 1 R. S., 5 ed., 848; People *vs.* Lawrence, 6 Hill, 244; People *vs.* Supervisors of Dutchess, 9 Wend., 508.) But the statutes of 1857 and 1870 have, unquestionably, thrown a new safeguard around the treasury. It is that all moneys drawn from the treasury by authority of the Board of Supervisors shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure thereof. This condition is supplied in the present case by the relator's bill for three months' services, duly audited and allowed by the Supervisors. In this case the Auditor has not examined and allowed the voucher, nor has the Controller approved of it. Such audit, allowance, and approval are essential prerequisites to the payment of the claim. (People ex rel. Ellis vs. Flagg, 15 How. Pr. 564; People ex rel. Brown vs. Green, MSS. General Term of November, 1873.) Yet, where the relator has been properly employed, has rendered the services required, and his claim has been audited, approved, and ordered to be paid by the Board of Supervisors, he has not only a just claim against the County, but a right to have his voucher audited, allowed, and approved, and to have his claim paid by the Finance Department. The case last cited is authority for such proposition. If the case of Ellis (supra) be supposed to be an authority against the proposition, it may be answered there is a later authority in favor of it. (People ex rel. Brown *vs.* Green, MSS. Gen. Term decision.) Comstock, Justice, in People *vs.* Flagg, 17 N. Y., 588, in relation to a claim against the City, said: 'The Controller could not be compelled to draw his warrant until the claim was audited according to law. The due employment of the relator by the Common Council, or their recognition of his services, gave him a just claim against the Corporation, and a right to have his account audited in the manner provided. * * * The adjustment of the amount belonged to the auditing bureau in the Department of Finance, and if that department or bureau shall refuse to audit it, a mandamus would be an appropriate remedy to compel them to do so. When the claim is thus audited, it is presumed that the Controller can be compelled by mandamus to draw his warrant for the sum allowed.' The reasoning of this decision is consistent with just principle, and is applicable to the present case. The auditing bureau in the Finance Department cannot arbitrarily refuse to examine and approve the proper voucher for an audited claim, nor can the department refuse to approve or pay such a claim. The auditing bureau cannot reverse the action of the Supervisors. Where the claim has been ascertained and fixed by the Board of Supervisors, and the services for which the claim was made have been rendered to the County, it is not competent for the Auditor to refuse to audit the voucher, nor for the Controller to refuse to approve it or pay the claim. The intention of the statute plainly is not to substitute the Auditor for the Supervisors, but it is to grant him power to audit the vouchers for claims of the Treasury, so that he may examine and ascertain whether they have been audited and allowed by the Supervisors. If so audited, the voucher thereof should be produced to the Finance Department. There may be an audit and allowance by the Supervisors where the amount has not been extended, *e. g.*, their audit of a janitor's claim may fix his compensation at a specified sum per month for certain specified months. The Auditor's duty would be to extend or state the aggregate sum allowed to the claimant, so that the summation of the claim should appear and the voucher be audited at the proper sum; but he clearly would have no power to change the rate to another sum per month, nor to refuse to audit the voucher at all."

After still further elaborating this principle at great length, quoting numerous decisions in which it has been approved and sustained; and after holding that the omission of the relator's name from the roll was unimportant in view of the fact that the services had been rendered, and that it is not denied that moneys are in the Treasury, from which the claim can be properly paid, the Judge grants the motion for a mandamus to the Auditor to audit the voucher, and the Controller to approve the same and pay the claim.

THE HARLEM BOILER DISASTER.

Coroner Kessler yesterday resumed the inquest in the case of the seven persons killed by the boiler explosion on Fourth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets. John Hughes, a boiler-maker, of No. 120 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, testified that he had examined the boiler and found a crack in it fifteen inches in length, which ran along the seam. The boiler was made of rotten iron, and was not properly braced. Luke Slater, of No. 14 Perry street, boiler-maker, examined the boiler and found that the man-hole plate, fifteen inches square, was imperfect, and braced only by cast iron bridges. Would consider the boiler an infernal machine were more than forty pounds of steam used. [Eighty pounds pressure was generally used.] John McCurdy, of No. 57 East Fifty-ninth street, boiler-maker, found the boiler defective, both in design and construction. The iron in it was of second quality, and the bracing was bad. The law does not regulate the quality of boiler iron. Witness considered it the duty of every boiler-maker to test every boiler he made before allowing it to leave his shop. Richard H. Lane, of No. 121 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, proprietor of Payne's flour mills, frequently saw a boy in sole charge of the boiler, and remarked the dangerous manner in which the boiler was moved. Joseph Belnap, of No. 346 West Thirty-first street, consulting engineer, an expert employed by the Coroner, testified that the boiler was defective in construction and badly braced. Four hundred and four inches of the boiler had been cut away and an improperly-braced manhole-plate substituted. The iron of the shell was of fair quality, but the cast-iron frame was very weak. There were no indications of low water in the boiler at the time of the explosion. The engineer could not discover the imperfections of the boiler unless it were tested. These imperfections and a sudden generation of steam, in his opinion, caused the explosion. The inquest will be resumed to-morrow.

A GOOD WORK.

For the past few weeks over 1,000 deserving but unemployed young men have been daily fed through the exertions of a number of gentlemen connected with the "League," in the basement of J. H. Keyser's residence, No. 143 Second avenue. The food given has consisted of soup, meat, bread and butter, with tea and coffee, and no stint has been manifested in dealing out these provisions. The majority of the recipients of this charity have been clerks, salesmen, book-keepers, and porters, who have heretofore held respectable positions, but have been turned out of boarding-houses through lack of means to pay their way. Many have, by their manner, betrayed too plainly the sufferings to which they had been subjected, as often the smell of food would make them faint, while others would eat ravenously. The limited accommodations having proved to be far too small, arrangements are being perfected with the Commissioners of Charities to extend the work, by uniting with them in the opening of the buildings in Leonard and Thompson streets, and supplying the food there. The buildings are expected to be open within a week. Only those desirous of obtaining work will be assisted.

CONTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Controller Green reports the following payments into the City and County Treasury yesterday: From taxes of 1873 and water rents, about $1,100,000; arrears of taxes, assessments and interest, $14,612 32; collection of assessments and interest, $2,990 09; market rents and fees, $1,330 50; water rents, $3,173 68; licenses, Mayor's Office, $70; fees and fines, Eighth District Court, $86—total, $1,122,462 59.

THE BOARDS OF ALDERMEN.

ANOTHER NOMINATION FOR CHARITABLE CORRECTION REJECTED.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S TRIBUTE TO EX-CONTROLLER FLAGG—A PROPOSITION TO ISSUE MUNICIPAL CURRENCY.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Vance presiding. After transacting some routine business the Clerk read a communication from the Mayor nominating Mr. Joseph F. Joy for the office of Commissioner of Charitable Correction for a term of five years.

Alderman Flanagan moved that the nomination be confirmed, and asked that a vote be taken on the resolution.

Alderman McCafferty opposed the motion. He said that the law provided that no person connected with any institution for the care of children should be appointed; and that inasmuch as Mr. Joy was an officer of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, he was necessarily disqualified. He believed that they had no power to take action upon the matter, because the nominations should have been sent in and confirmed before the 1st of September last.

Alderman Morris said that Mr. Joy was a fit and proper gentleman for office.

A vote was taken on the nomination, with the following result:

Affirmative—Aldermen Vance, Falconer, Billings, Morris, Monheimer—5.

Negative—Aldermen Flanagan, Clancy, Koch, Lysaght, McCafferty, Ottendorfer—6.

The Chairman declared the resolution lost.

Alderman Cooper—who was, at his request, excused from voting—moved that the vote be reconsidered, but the Chairman declared the motion out of order. Mr. Cooper appealed from the decision, but the Chair was sustained.

A communication was received from the Department of Taxes, soliciting an appropriation of $11,500 to defray the expenses of the department in the annexed territory of Westchester County. It was placed on file.

The board then adopted a resolution requesting the Board of Apportionment to set apart the sum of $25,000 to employ men in the markets and to repaint the Police Courts and the City Hall. The resolution was offered in compliance with a suggestion of the Working Men's Central Council.

The Assistant Aldermen's resolution, providing for a committee of three to consider the propriety of issuing Municipal legal-tender currency, was presented and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The following communication was received from the Mayor in relation to the death of Ex-Controller A. C. Flagg:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 26, 1873.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: It is with profound sorrow that I communicate to you officially the intelligence that Azariah C. Flagg died, at his residence in this City, on the evening of the 24th.

At the close of the next month it will be fifteen years since the public career of this eminent citizen was terminated. In that interval, totally bereft of eyesight, but with an intellect clear and strong, and a spirit courageous and severe, he has lived in complete retirement, fulfilling some private trusts, and ever thoughtful of all public interests. At last, when a few days would have completed an age of eighty-three years, he has passed from among us.

There are peculiarities in the public career and public character of Mr. Flagg which make it specially fit that the people of this State and the people of this City should pause a moment in their busy life to render a conspicuous homage to him while his mortal remains are passing to the tomb.

He was born in Orwell, in the State of Vermont, on the 28th of November, 1790. In early youth he migrated to Plattsburg, in this State. He had an honorable share in the defense of that place against the British invasion in the war of 1812–15. He sought a frugal livelihood as an editor and printer of the Plattsburg *Republican*, a Democratic newspaper. In November, 1822, he was elected by the County of Clinton to the Assembly. He served in that body with distinction during the sessions of 1823 and 1824. In February, 1826, he was elected Secretary of State by the Legislature, and held that office until January, 1833, when he was elected Controller. He held the latter office until 1839. He was restored to it in 1842, and continued to hold it until the close of 1847. His official service consisted of two years in the Assembly, and nineteen years in the Canal Board as Controller or Secretary of State; and his unofficial service was even more valuable during the three years from 1839 to 1842. His career in State administration may be considered as comprising twenty-five years. In that career of a quarter of a century in the administration of the State, Mr. Flagg's merit and renown will be found, not in the catalogue of the great offices he held, but in the wise measures and honest policy he originated or maintained—in the ability, vigor, and courage with which he maintained the right and confronted the wrong, and in the great fact that he invariably wielded official power and party leadership for the cause of good government, for purity in legislation and administration; that he used these great influences, not for the purposes of individual ambition or personal gain, but exclusively and undeviatingly for the public good; that he contributed very largely to keep up and to elevate the standard and the tone of official and political morals in both parties and in the whole public during this long period in the greatest State of the Union. Mr. Flagg was united with Martin Van Buren, whose organizing genius and masterly abilities created the association with Silas Wright and William L. Marcy also statesmen of the first class. They were all men of probity, frugality, and personal virtue, and they attracted to their side similar characters in all parts of the State. Mr. Flagg made the State finances his specialty, and surpassed all his associates in enterprise and courage, though he may not have equaled them in general attainments, and was often the most effective leader in this State.

In the six years from 1853 to 1859 Mr. Flagg served as Controller of this City, and although he did not attempt any political or party leadership, his career was distinguished by the fidelity and firmness with which he resisted all invasions of the municipal treasury, and his persistent and unwearied exertions in this service no doubt hastened the malady which, at nearly the allotted age of man, closed forever his vision upon the light of the heavens.

It may safely be said that the history of this County affords no equal example of a life devoted for so long a period, with so much affirmative activity, and with so much ability and skill, to the abstract cause of good government in the civil administration of the communities in which Providence had cast his lot.

At a period when the people everywhere are feeling how much they need such virtues and such services we ought to signalize our appreciation of so remarkable an example, if only as an incentive to its imitation.

(Signed,) W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

The communication was ordered on file. The board then adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday, President Wade in the chair. Fourteen members were present when the meeting was called to order.

Assistant Alderman Clancy offered the following:

Whereas, By reason of the stringency in the money market it is impossible for the Controller to dispose of the bonds of this City at a figure approximate to their value; and,

Whereas, It is a valid and sufficient reason why the various public improvements are partially or wholly suspended; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of three from this board and a similar number from the Board of Aldermen, interview the Mayor and Controller, and such other persons as in their judgment can make proper suggestions or provide a plan by which the Controller and Common Council can issue a temporary legal-tender currency for the purpose of paying the necessary expenses of the various departments of the City Government.

Resolved, That the joint committee have power to send for persons and papers, and that they report at their earliest convenience.

Assistant Alderman Strack said that the resolution would involve some expense.

Assistant Alderman Clancy then added to the last resolution the words, "without expense to the City," and the resolution as amended was carried.

A resolution was adopted asking the heads of departments to furnish to the board a list of all their employes.

Assistant Alderman Simonson offered an ordinance providing that all coverings of street vaults be composed of iron or some rough surface, so as to prevent accidents in Winter. The ordinance was laid over.

Assistant Alderman Beyea moved that the Department of Parks be requested to proceed with some of the unfinished works under their control, and that the contract system be suspended. The motion was laid over.

A large number of ordinances providing for paving various streets, so as to give employment to laborers, were then approved, after which the board adjourned.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE EDGEWATER BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Edgewater, Staten Island, held on the 18th inst., Mr. McNamee offered a resolution setting forth charges upon which the President, Mr. B. Brown, had been indicted, and removing him from the office of President. The matter was laid over until last evening, when the board again met. Hon. Dwight Townsend, of Clifton, appeared and made a speech protesting against Mr. Brown holding the office any longer, as he had been guilty of misconduct in office, for which an indictment was pending against him. The question was put to a vote, and Mr. Brown was deposed by the votes of Messrs. McNamee, Sisk, Robinson, and Methfessel—a majority of the board. Mr. Brown still remains in the Board as Trustee from the Fourth Ward. Considerable surprise is manifested that he did not resign the Presidency before the proposition to oust him was carried into effect.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, Officer Joseph Silleck, of the First Precinct was transferred to the detective office at Headquarters. The board refused to confirm Ex-Detective Jno. G. Tully as special ward officer of the Fourteenth Precinct. Sergts. Firth and Barrett, of the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Precincts, were ordered to change places. The wages of the street sweepers was reduced from $2 to $1 50 per day, and those of the gang foremen from $2 50 to $1 75 per day. An opinion of the Corporation Counsel was read to the effect that boilers in public schools were not properly subject to the supervision of the board.

A CITY MARSHAL IN TROUBLE.

Marshal Toplayi, of the Marine Court, appeared before the Mayor's Chief Clerk, yesterday, to answer to the charge of acting in a disorderly manner while making a levy upon the property of Walter S. Wells, at the corner of Forty-second street and Sixth avenue. The complainant alleged that the Marshal threw some of his furniture out of the window, and acted in a most unjustifiable manner. After taking some evidence, the hearing was adjourned.

BILLIARDS.

THE CHICAGO BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1873.

The prominent professional billiard-players of the world have, during the past two weeks, been in this city in attendance upon the tournament. The occasion was one of great interest to those who play the "gentleman's game," and the several contests were very gratifying to a number of persons outside of those specially concerned. The tournament, of which Alderman Tom Foley was the manager, was got up as a card for four manufacturing firms, instead of one, as in the case of the New-York tourney, and it was calculated to create an enthusiasm for the game which would materially benefit the more prominent room-keepers. The tourney was preceded by a match game for $1,000, between Maurice Daly, of New-York, and George F. Slosson, of Chicago. The former undertook to give the odds of 100 in 600 points, and was defeated, only by 7 points, however. It was from first to last a lively struggle. It developed uncommon nerve and skill on the part of Slosson, and it confirmed the reports that Daly occasionally comes to a stand-still in his public matches. But for this infirmity on his part, he might have won the game with ease, for he had recovered his odds before it was half concluded. On the Monday evening following the tournament was inaugurated. The attendance was not large, and with but two or three exceptions the audiences have not been great during the entire time. This fact is attributable to the existing stringency in money matters, and not to a lack of interest in the games. From the opening four games were played daily, with the exception of two evenings, when the Star lecture-course managers claimed possession of the hall. It was believed that the first prize would go to one of three players. The voice of the pool-seller was heard nightly at Foley's billiard hall, on Clark street. M. Ubassy sold for first choice, Prof. Garnier second, Maurice Daly third, and Cyrille Dion and the others constituted a field worth but little, and not eagerly sought after. As the tournament progressed, the "sports" and those who bet "for the fun of the thing" were further confirmed in their opinions that either Daly or one of the two Frenchmen would win the gold medal. Five games in succession the "wizard" won; his sixth was with Cyrille Dion. To more than one person Cyrille boasted his intention to beat the old man, and when they came together there was a certain confidence in himself and such a display of skill as speedily assured those present that he was in fine form, and, barring something extraordinary on the part of Ubassy, would surely win the prize. It was a close struggle, and a long and tedious one, but Dion lasted longer than his opponent, and won the game. This left two games yet to be played by Monsieur, one with George Slosson, the other with Prof. Garnier, champion of the world. He won from Slosson by 30 points. Then came his last game. It was a contest characterized by great fear and evident weakness on the part of both; it was a struggle won simply because the winner had better luck than his opponent. It was impossible to tell which of the two contestants was the most frightened. The simplest caroms were missed; their forces and follows were wretchedly attempted; their masses miserable failures; their nursing clumsy endeavors, only resulting in innumerable freezes and failures to reach the second object ball. Garnier was pale and almost helpless; Ubassy was perspiring and trembling; the large audience were impatient to have the game over. Finally, the contest resulted in favor of Monsieur. The old school had gained a temporary advantage over the new, not because the one was better than the other, but because the exponent of the new was not in fit condition to defend his teachings. There was one great player left for Garnier to meet—Maurice Daly. With him defeated, the Professor would have an opportunity to once more meet his countryman. Meantime the youthful Maurice had been defeated by the elder Dion. It was a wretched exhibition of professional skill, and Daly attributes his lack of success to a want of confidence in his cue. The result of this game placed Daly in a peculiar position. If he won from Garnier, there was a chance left him for second prize; if he lost he would drop so far to the rear in the race that he would stand on a level only with Joseph Dion, for fourth prize. Garnier and Daly came together on Wednesday evening. Theirs was the last regular game of the tourney, and was witnessed by a large audience. The result was an overwhelming defeat of the pet of New-York. Prof. Garnier was in the finest possible condition, and as if heartily ashamed of his conduct of the evening before, he played remarkable billiards. In the short time of one hour and a half, he made 450, while Daly was making but 100 points. His average to the inning was upward of 17 points. It was a beautiful exhibition, and the winner was loudly applauded. There were not a few, however, who were sorry for Maurice, and were not sparing in their sympathy over his defeat.

The tournament was over, but the prizes were not yet disposed of. There was a tie for the first and another for the fourth; Cyrille Dion was, beyond question, a winner of the third. The two tie games took place on Friday evening, before one of the largest and best audiences ever seen at a billiard match. The Mayor of the city, Congressman Rice, Postmaster McArthur, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Frank Sherman, Gen. Farnsworth, an ex-M. C., Hon. Phil. Hoyne, several of the more prominent Chicago editors, and other well-known citizens, were among those present. The first game of the evening was between Joseph Dion and Maurice Daly, and resulted in a victory for the latter. It was by no means a good game, and at one time it seemed certain that Daly would lose. But he struggled hard, and finally won the game and the fourth prize. Then came the grand *finale*, with M. Ubassy and Prof. Garnier playing the leading rôles. Preparatory to the game, it was requested that the audience refrain as much as possible from applause or exhibitions of partisan feeling. With but few exceptions, the auditors obeyed the request, and but for a few hisses directed toward Garnier at a time when he made a claim of a freeze, and which the referee disallowed, there was nothing which might be construed into discourtesy to either contestant. In the earlier stages of the game both players were evidently struggling to overcome their fear of each other. The old man was watching his opponent; the younger player was seeing to it that Monsieur did nothing wrong. Both were on the alert, ready to take every possible advantage sanctioned by the rules of the game. For several innings it seemed as if their previous contest was to be repeated, so clumsy were their efforts to make successful shots. But the Professor was the first to recover his confidence, and [illegible] he was once again the prince of players. Now and then it was the perfection of billiards, and as he rapidly drew toward the close of the game his every stroke was applauded. The old man was near forfeiting the game in one of his innings. He made a count, but the Referee disallowed it, whereupon Ubassy threw down his cue, and it was with considerable trouble that he was induced to continue his efforts. Finally the game was won by Garnier; the young Frenchman had re-established his right to be called the champion of the world. A little scene followed. At the close of every previous game, the contestants took each other by the hand—the one to express sympathy, the other to offer congratulations. Prof. Garnier extended his hand to M. Ubassy, but the latter declined to accept it. His friends insisted that he must shake hands, but he persistently refused. Urged to explain, M. Ubassy replied: "I desire at all times to play an honorable game. I have never taken an unworthy advantage of any opponent. I would rather lose a game than permit myself to cheat. My opponent in the game just concluded saw fit to charge me before this audience of ladies and gentlemen with a dishonorable act. I counted, and he insisted that I did not, although he knows I did. His appeal was sustained by the Referee, who was not in a position where he could give an opinion in accordance with the facts. Garnier, by this act, undertook to make it appear that I was trying to cheat him. The man who would do this is guilty of a fraud, and I will not shake hands with one whom I believe to be no gentleman." This afternoon the prizes were presented to the several winners.

The following tabulated statement will furnish such other information as is needed by the friends of billiards:

Players.	Games Played.	Games Lost.	Games Won.	Best Single Average.	General Average.	Highest Run.	Total Innings.	Total Number of Points.
Garnier	7	1	6	17 9-26	8 265-308	82	308	2,729
Ubassy	7	1	6	12 28-31	7 213-355	69	355	2,798
C. Dion	7	2	5	8 24-47	6 190-360	85	360	2,350
M. Daly	7	3	4	12 4-33	7 228-326	153	326	2,510
J. Dion	7	3	4	7 15-55	5 269-433	124	433	2,434
Slosson	7	5	2	9 4-44	6 210-375	63	375	2,460
[illegible]	7	6	1	7 16-55	5 251-407	71	407	2,286
Snyder	7	7	0	4 51-70	3 280-384	48	384	1,432

Further than this it appears that Prof. Garnier was 36 hours and 10 minutes, M. Ubassy 15 hours and 30 minutes, Cyrille Dion 11 hours and 45 minutes, Maurice Daly 16 hours and 20 minutes, Joseph Dion 16 hours and 15 minutes, George Slosson 13 hours and 50 minutes, [illegible] 15 hours and 30 minutes, and Peter Snyder 13 hours and 45 minutes in making the respective totals credited to them. And further, a general recapitulation shows that there were 11,200 points made by the winners, and 7,799 points made by the losers; that the winners had 1,538, and the losers 1,468 innings; that 389 misses were made during the tournament, and that the actual time engaged was 138 hours and 40 minutes.

THE STEERAGE PASSAGE.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE TREATMENT OF STEERAGE PASSENGERS COMING TO THIS COUNTRY—RATES OF MORTALITY, &C.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 24, 1873.

Dr. John W. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his report of an investigation into the treatment and condition of steerage passengers, made during the months of July, August, and September, 1873, at the ports of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, with suggestions of needed legislation concerning the emigration service. The following is a synopsis of the more important portions of the report: Dr. Woodworth personally examined thirty passenger vessels, comprising twenty-one steam-ships and nine sailing vessels, and made an inspection of 8,488 steerage passengers carried on them. On account of the season of the year few of the compartments contained the maximum number of passengers allowed by law. The average space legally allowed on the vessels examined being 15 22-100 superficial feet, while the space actually occupied was 17 75-100 to each passenger. The official reports of the Collectors of Customs were found to be inaccurate. This inaccuracy consisted in incorrect reports as to the passenger capacity, and as to the number of decks, ventilation, and a variety of minor details. One result of these inaccuracies is that vessels frequently carry an excess of passengers. These errors, it is believed, originate in the loose and inoperative law under which examinations are made, and under which the duties of the examiners are merely nominal. The chief evil caused by these inaccuracies is in impairing the value of the statistics obtained from such sources, since no action has ever been maintained for a reported violation of any of the provisions of the act of March 3, 1855. The condition of the law in this respect is stated by Ex-Solicitor of the Treasury Jordan, who says that he is "of the opinion that there is too much doubt as to the application of the penalties to the cases of a vessel arriving from abroad to warrant any attempt to enforce them." It was found that the vessels took especial pains to have an appearance of cleanliness upon arriving in port, when they are to be examined by health officers and other officials of the public service. Consequently a chemical analysis of the atmosphere of the steerage compartments would have been entirely misleading for any purposes of sanitary knowledge or legislation. Instead of this, a careful study was made of the appliances for ventilation. There is no uniform system of ventilation, but the newer steam vessels are believed to be quite as well, if not better, ventilated than the average hospital, hotel, or other public buildings. It is believed that the combination of the present system of ventilation, "propulsion," with the "suction" system, would possess decided advantages over the use of either singly, and it is suggested that it is entirely feasible to utilize the escaping heat of the furnace-rooms and of the funnel, for creating the exhaust current from the steerage compartments through properly-located foul-air shafts, by which mode the "suction" of foul air from the steerage could be efficiently and economically combined with the "propulsion" of fresh air into the compartments by the usual ventilating-shafts and wind-sails.

The general treatment of emigrants on board ships was, from the manner in which the examinations were made, largely a matter of inference, rather than a matter of observation. The personal examination of a large number of steerage passengers, however, and a critical inspection of their quarters, together with a collection of the various reports and statistics for the last ten years, show that the ill-treatment of steerage passengers is, to a great extent, a matter of history. The substitution of steam vessels has greatly improved the condition of emigration. It has resulted in shorter voyages, better accommodations, and better food. The respective per millages of mortality being—

On sailing vessels for 1867, 11.67; 1872, 5.42. On steam-ships for 1867, 1.03; 1872, .45.

For these improvements the United States can take little credit, owing to the almost entire destruction of the American commercial marine. For, with the exception of collecting a penalty of $10 for every steerage passenger over eight years of age who dies on the voyage, we do not hold foreign vessels to any regulations whatever, and the examination of such vessels by our inspectors "to ascertain whether the requirements of the law have been complied with," (section 9, act of March 3, 1855,) are made as a matter of form only, so far as the exaction of any penalties for non-compliance with the requirements of the law is concerned. That the use of steam vessels instead of sailing vessels has much to do with the lessening of the death rate is shown by the fact that where the service is to any great extent performed by sailing vessels, the mortality rises in direct ratio to the proportion of passengers carried by them. Thus, during the five years above quoted, while the mortality on sailing vessels was reduced over fifty per cent., only about eight per cent. of the total number of emigrants was carried on them in 1872, while nearly twenty-five per cent. was so carried in 1867. A striking proof of the connection between these two facts, as cause and effect, was found in the statistical report of Baltimore during the Spring of 1873. At this port for the quarter ending March 31, 1871, there arrived 1,602 steerage emigrants, of whom 711 were brought by sail and 954 by steam. Of the former thirty-two died on the voyage, and only two of the latter, being in the ratio of one death to every forty-seven and seven-tenths steam passengers, and of one to every twenty-two and two-tenths sail passengers. The usual mode of stating the mortality on shipboard is misleading to those not accustomed to distinguish between per annum mortality and mortality per voyage. During the last six months of 1872 the per annum mortality of steam passengers was a little less than the per annum mortality of the United States, which is a most favorable showing for steam-ships compared with the mortality of sailing vessels for the same period—a mortality which equaled a per millage of forty-four and eighty-two hundredths. In connection with all ship mortality statistics, it should be remembered that emigrants are, to a certain extent, "selected lives," for they are all examined before leaving the port of embarkation, and are generally persons in the prime of life, and healthy.

With the exception of certain measures, looking to protecting passengers from contact with the crew, there would seem, from the general testimony, little to be desired in the treatment of emigrants on steam-ship lines. As to the sailing vessels, it is believed that competition is driving them out of the passenger-carrying trade so rapidly as to render it unnecessary to recommend any specific action with regard to them.

The report adds that as regards the subject of re-establishing the National Bureau of Emigration, concerning which inquiry was directed to be made by the Senate resolution, the conclusion is reached that such an agency is inexpedient and unnecessary, since it would be the occasion for renewed protests and hostilities on the part of State organizations, and would be contrary to the repeated decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, to the effect that States have paramount authority in all matters for which such a bureau could be created. It is further urged that the bureau was formerly abolished on account of its actual failure.

THE CHICAGO IRON-WORKERS.

Chicago journals express the opinion that the employes of the various large iron mills in and around that city have a gloomy prospect before them for the coming Winter. The Union Rolling Mills will keep their men at work until Christmas only. The Joliet Iron and Steel Company is still busy, keeping its full force employed—paying one-half wages down and the balance in due-bills payable in three months. The works will close Jan. 1, and remain so for about one month in order to make repairs. The North Chicago Rolling Mills stopped Nov. 17. A short time since the company agreed with its employes to pay them one-quarter cash, and give six months' due-bills drawing seven per cent. interest for the balance, and everything went along nicely until some agitators induced the men to violate their part of the agreement and demand the cash. The company had so arranged their work as to keep a large number of the men at work all Winter, but the strike has rendered it necessary to close the works, and 1,500 men are thrown out of employment. No steel rails have been made at this mill since September last.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Dog-fighting has been prohibited throughout Japan, and any transgressors in this respect are to be fined, and the dogs will be killed. Might we not advantageously follow the example set by the Japanese?

The supply of coal in the Sheffield district is now considerably in excess of the demand, and it is probable that prices will shortly be reduced. At one colliery alone not less than 10,000 tons of coal are stacked, and there are also large stocks of coke accumulating.

Australian advices show a most satisfactory condition of business in those colonies. The building trade cannot find hands enough to complete contracts. The clothing factories are overrun with work, and domestic servants cannot be had at the highest wages. All occupations are similarly brisk, and good workmen are never out of work.

A cork manufacturer was recently summoned in London for the recovery of a debt, when he said that all the cork used in the metropolis came from that portion of Spain which was held at the present moment by the Carlists; and since the war the cork manufacturers of the United Kingdom had been utterly ruined in their business. There was no hope of a change until the termination of the war. Within the past few days the price of cork had advanced ten per cent., and was likely to increase rather than diminish. He himself had had to discharge all his hands and take to journey work.

Jean Ragnotti, a celebrated Swiss chamois hunter, has just lost his life while pursuing his avocation. He started from the Splugen, in company with his brother and two other persons, to hunt in the direction of Suvers. He walked in advance of his comrades, when all at once the ground gave way under him, and he was precipitated to the bottom of a deep ravine, where his body was found dreadfully disfigured.

At Gen. Von Manteuffel's suggestion, the German Government has decided to establish at Mayence a large manufactory of preserved meat and vegetables for the use of the army. The outlay (including the cost of the site, amounting to 100,000 thalers,) is estimated at 900,000 thalers. There are to be four steam engines in the place, representing collectively 200-horse power.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bute have gone to Rome. It is said their business is connected with the establishment of a Roman Catholic university in England. If the scheme receive the sanction of the Pope, the Roman Catholic aristocracy have promised to give large pecuniary assistance; the Marquis of Bute's contribution, it is said, will be £50,000.

A Brussels correspondent writes: "A general rise in the prices of all kinds of goods and provisions has been noticeable here for some time past. This is attributable to the existence of the double money standard and the depreciation of the silver money. The twenty-franc gold pieces have disappeared from circulation."

The Prince and Princess of Wales, on a recent journey from the north of Scotland lost three of their children at Edinburgh. They stopped at the West End Station, intending to drive into the town and dine. They got into a private carriage that was placed at their disposal and drove to the Clarendon. During dinner it was accidentally discovered that the three youngest children and their nurses were nowhere to be found, and great was the dismay of every one. When last seen they were safely packed in a cab, but no one had given cabby directions where to drive to, and in the bustle of the streets he had evidently lost sight of the brougham. Messengers were sent off to scour all the hotels, and after a short interval the children were discovered busily engaged with bread and butter in the Douglas, and blissfully unconscious that the entire femininity of the city was on the verge of hysterics on their account.

The Bristol *Times and Mirror* says that the boring for the Severn Tunnel is watched with great interest by geologists and persons in search of coal. On two or three occasions they have already touched coal measures, and, as it is believed that vast quantities of coal lie in the moors along the Bristol Channel, it is thought that the works under the bed of the Severn will in all probability place the matter beyond doubt. Under a part of Nailsea, extensive beds of coal have already been found.

It is announced from Constantinople that the Turkish Treasury has agreed to pay twenty-two per cent. interest and two per cent. commission to the Credit Mobilier for the advance of £4,000,000.

A movement is on foot in Dublin, at the instance of the Royal Dublin Society, to introduce a system of electro-sympathetic clocks, one standard clock for the city being maintained in the Royal Dublin Society, correct within the fraction to a second by a daily signal from Greenwich.

One of the most striking features of the close of the Vienna Exhibition was the activity of British enterprise and capital in buying up the various articles which had been exhibited in the different classes. The contents of some of the departments were bought up almost wholly for transmission to England. Nor was private enterprise less active; and it is said that many, if not the majority, of the best specimens of painting, sculpture, &c., are already on their way to enrich the galleries and collections of private persons in England.

LORD BYRON AND LORD CADURCIS.

The *Athenæum* prints the following letter from Mr. Henry Bright, dated Liverpool: "The following autograph letter of Lord Byron has, so far as I know, never been published; and, whether published or not, has a curious literary interest attaching to it. It was given to me some twenty years ago, and the friend from whom I received it believes that he bought it at a sale at Sotheby's in or about 1843. It is addressed to Sir Godfrey Webster, Upper Brook street, London, Angleterre—Inghilterra (on the side.) It bears the post marks of Pisa and Milano, and the broken seal shows the Baron's coronet and the horse supporters of the Byrons, but the coat of arms cannot properly be made out, and from what is left I do not detect the three bendlets. The letter is as follows: 'Pisa, April 12, 1822. Dear W.: Why don't you take a turn in Italy? I should be delighted to see you again, which is far more than I shall ever say or feel for your island, or anything therein. They complain of my abusing England, my mother country—a step-dame, I take it. I made out a list the other day of all the things and persons I have been compared to. It begins well with Alcibiades, but it ends with the Swiss giantess or the Polish dwarf, I forget which. I have now to add another description, sermonized by Parson Styles, depicting me as "a denaturalized being, who, having drained the cup of sin to its bitterest dregs, is resolved to show that he is no longer human even in his frailties, but a cool, unconcerned fiend." That's damnably cool, that's flat, Parson! Well, I hope that neighbor-loving divine's holy rage will not put you in bodily fear of being cannibalized by such an *ogre* as the author of sundry blasphemous works, should you cross the Alps. A fig for all their clamor—"Come one, come all"—we will fight it out. When I once take you in hand it will be difficult for me not "to make sport for the Philistines." Now we look upon ourselves as something, oh! fellow with some pith,—how we could lay it on. I think I see them wincing under the thong, the pompous poltroons. Sunburn me if I don't tan their asses' skins for them. As to what I have said about you, never mind; it was only behind your back, and, under those legitimate circumstances, why even our best friends cannot expect us to spare them. Pray reply; news are worth money. Believe me, always, yours very affectionately, BYRON.' And now I wish to call your attention to a very odd circumstance; coincidence it cannot be. In Mr. Disraeli's *Venetia*, Lord Byron is drawn under the name of Lord Cadurcis, and in Chapter IV. of Book VI. we have one of his conversations with Herbert (Shelley.) Here is an extract: 'Now is it not the most wonderful thing in the world that you and I have met?' said Cadurcis. 'Now I look upon ourselves as something like, eh! Fellows with some pith in them. By Jove, if we only joined together, how we could lay it on! Crack, crack, crack! I think I see them wincing under the thong—the pompous poltroons! If you knew how they behaved to me!' A few sentences more, and Cadurcis continues, 'I made out a list the other day of all the persons and things I have been compared to. It begins well with Alcibiades, but it ends with the Swiss giantess or the Polish dwarf, I forget which.' Again, in Chapter VIII. of the same book, Cadurcis says, 'and then they complain of my abusing England, my mother country—a step-dame, I take it.' It is then apparent either that Mr. Disraeli made use of this letter, published or not, in writing the character of Lord Cadurcis, or else that this is one of the curious Byron forgeries of George Gordon, which attracted such attention in 1852. It illustrates either Mr. Disraeli's mode of workmanship, or that of the clever forger. Certainly, the letter reads like a genuine letter of Lord Byron, and the handwriting appears undeniably in his autograph. The water-mark on the paper is the crown with *fleur de lis*, a sort of knot underneath, and the initials W. S. interlaced together. I should add that the donor of this letter does not seem certain as to the date at which he got it, but if his impression is correct, it, of course, bears out the view that it is an undoubted autograph."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500	Western Union..c.	85¼	400	Ohio and Miss....	25⅛
1300	do.	85½	300	do.	25⅛
1900	do.	85¾	200	do. ..c.	25⅛
900	do.	85⅞	900	Union Pacific....	22
400	do. ..s3.	85	100	do.	21⅞
3200	do.	85	100	do. ..b3.	21⅞
500	do. ..c.	84⅞	300	do.	22
1100	do.	84⅞	600	do.	22
300	do.	85	100	do.	22
100	do. ..b3.	85	100	do. ..b20.	21⅞
100	do.	85⅛	600	do.	21⅞
100	do.	85⅛	100	Atlantic and Pac.	15
200	do. ..c.	85⅛	100	do.	15
400	Pacific Mail....c.	30	100	do. ..b3.	15½
600	do.	29⅞	300	North-western....	47
400	do.	30	100	do. ..c.	47½
200	do. ..c.	30⅛	300	do.	47½
100	do.	30⅛	300	do.	47½
300	do.	30⅛	200	do.	47½
100	do.	30⅛	400	do.	47½
200	do.	30⅛	200	do. ..s3.	47½
100	do.	30⅛	50	do.	47
200	do.	30⅛	100	do. ..s3.	47¼
100	do. ..b4.	30⅛	100	do.	47¼
100	do. ..b3.	30⅛	200	do. ..b10.	47¼
100	New-Jersey Cen..	93⅞	200	do.	47
30	Rock Island....	90⅛	100	do.	46⅞
5	do.	91⅛	300	do.	47
400	do.	90⅝	400	do.	47
100	do. ..s3.	90⅝	100	do. ..s3.	47
300	Pac. R. of Mo....	34	200	N. West'n Pf....	67½
100	do.	34½	300	St. Paul....	34
300	do.	34⅛	900	do.	33½
200	Lake Shore....	72⅛	100	do.	33⅝
700	do.	72	200	do.	33⅝
100	do. ..b10.	72	200	do. ..b3.	33⅝
800	do. ..b4.	72	100	do.	33⅝
600	do.	71⅞	300	St. Paul Pf....	57½
1900	do.	71⅞	200	C., C. & I. C....	22½
300	do. ..c.	71⅞	100	do.	22½
10	do.	72	100	Han. & St. Jo....	24½
400	do.	71⅞	100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	32½
300	Toledo & Wab...	44½	700	N. Y. C. & Hud...	89½
200	do.	44½	100	do. ..b3.	89¼
100	do. ..c.	44½	100	do.	89½
100	do.	44½	200	do.	89½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, R., '81....b. c.	114¼	$45,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67....	114⅛
5,500	U. S. 6s, C., '81....b. c.	115⅛	2,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108
15,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67....	114⅛	25,000	U. S. 5s, C., '81.	109¼
			80,000	U. S. 6s, Cur., bet. call....	110

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, old..	72	200	Chi. & R. I...b. c.	91⅝
45,000	Tenn. 6s, new.	72½	200	do.	91¾
8,000	do.	72	200	do. ..s3.	92
3,000	Missouri 6s..	87⅜	100	do.	92
4,000	do.	87½	100	do.	92
1,000	Brkln 6s, W.L.	90½	100	do.	91⅝
2,000	N.Y.C. 6s, '87.	89	100	do.	91⅝
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	79½	100	do. ..s3.	91½
20,000	U.P. 10s, L.G. b.c.	58½	200	do. ..c.	91½
3,000	C. & N.W. Con. Coup. G. Bds.	82	400	L. S. & M. S..b. c.	71⅞
			400	do.	71⅞
5,000	Chi. & N. W. Consol....b. c.	88	200	do.	71⅞
3,000	Tol. & W. 2d.	84	300	do.	71⅞
2,000	Alt. & T.H. In.	70½	600	do.	71¾
1,000	do.	71	100	do.	71⅞
5,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st....b. c.	97	200	do. ..s3.	71⅞
			100	do.	71⅞
1,000	St. West. 2d.	77½	1200	do.	71⅞
1,000	C. & R.I.&P.7s.	102	600	do.	71⅞
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	101	200	do.	71⅞
2,000	do.	101¼	100	do.	71⅞
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st....	102	400	Un. Pacific..b. c.	21⅞
			100	do.	21⅞
1,000	O. & M. C. S.F.	89	1300	do. ..s3.	21⅞
5,000	Cl. & P. 4th..	85	100	do.	21⅞
5,000	Ohio & M. 2d.	70½	600	do.	21⅞
2,000	do.	70¾	100	do. ..b3.	22
5,000	do.	70	100	do. ..b3.	21⅞
8,000	Can. So. 1st..	88	200	do.	22
1,000	D. & H.R.R.'91.	100½	200	do.	22½
5,000	C. C. & I.C. 1st.	81	200	do. ..c.	22¼
13,000	N. J. Cen. 1st, new....b. c.	101½	1000	do.	22½
100	Phenix Bank...	93	25	New-Jersey Cen...	93¼
5	Imp. & Tra. Bank.	160	100	do. ..b. c.	93½
10	Fourth Nat. Bank.	95	200	Del., L. & W....	93
10	Park Bank....	119½	45	do. ..b. c.	93
200	M. L. & M....b. c. b3.	10	50	Chicago & Alton.	93
5	Del. & H. Canal..	108½	200	Mil. & St. P...b. c.	33⅝
100	Consol. Coal....	45¼	200	do.	33⅝
700	Pacific Mail...b. c.	30⅞	100	do. ..b60.	33⅝
700	do.	30⅞	100	do.	33⅝
500	W. U. T.....b. c.	65⅛	100	do.	33⅞
500	do.	65⅛	100	do.	33⅞
1000	do.	65	100	do.	33⅞
100	do. ..c.	65	600	do.	33⅝
100	do.	65	800	do.	33⅞
400	do. ..s3.	64¾	700	do.	33⅞
100	do. ..c.	64⅞	100	do.	33⅞
800	do.	64⅞	700	do.	33⅞
400	do. ..c.	65	100	do.	33⅞
100	do.	65	100	do.	34
500	do.	64⅞	200	do.	34
100	do. ..b3.	64⅞	100	M. & St. P. Pf..b. c.	57½
1500	do.	64⅞	100	do.	57½
500	do.	64⅞	100	do. ..s20.	58½
800	do.	65	100	do. ..b60.	58½
2300	do.	65⅛	100	do.	57½
300	do. ..c.	65⅛	300	do.	57½
700	do.	65⅛	100	do.	57½
1800	Erie.... b. c.	44	100	Cl. & P. Gd....b. c.	80
50	Harlem....b. c.	114	100	Tol. & Wab. b. c.	44½
100	Panama.....b. c.	83⅞	1000	do.	44⅛
100	do.	84	100	do. ..s3.	44½
600	Chi. & N.W...b. c.	47	100	C., C., C. & I...b. c.	69
100	do. ..b60.	47⅞	30	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Gd....b. c.	88¾
100	do. ..b3.	47	115	N.Y., N. H. & H...	124
50	do.	47¼	50	Chi., B. & Q. ..s3.	91½
100	do.	46¾	100	At. & P. Pf...b. c.	30
700	do.	46⅞			
100	do.	47			
200	C.&N.W.Pf...b. c. c.	67	100	Pac. R. of M...b. c.	34¾
100	do.	67	300	do.	35
100	N.Y.C. & H...b. c. e.	89½	100	St. Louis, K. C. & N. Pf....b. c.	29
100	do.	89¼			
100	do. ..s3.	89¼	400	Ohio & M...b. c.	25
300	do.	89⅞	400	do.	25
600	do.	89⅝	700	do.	25
300	do.	89⅝	200	do.	25
900	do.	89⅝	100	do.	25
100	do.	89½	100	do.	25
100	do. ..b3.	89½	200	C., C. & I. C...b. c.	21¾
100	do.	89⅝	100	do.	21¾
200	do.	89⅝	1200	do.	21⅞
100	do.	89⅝	100	do.	21⅞
200	do.	89½	200	do. ..b3.	21⅞
400	do.	89⅞	100	do.	21⅞
100	do. ..b3.	89½	100	do.	21⅞
2800	do.	90	100	H. & St. J...b. c. s3.	24
500	do.	90⅛	100	do.	24½
800	do.	90⅛	100	H. & St. J. Pf....b. c. s3.	32½
100	do. ..b3.	90¼	100	do.	32½
100	do.	90⅛	100	W. F. Ex....b. c.	63½
200	do.	90⅛			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$1,050	U. S. 6s, C., '81, 2¼....	115	$12,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new, b. c.	113⅞
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....	113⅞			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000	C. Pac. G. Bs..	91⅞	200	North-western...	46¾
300	Western Union...	65	100	do.	47
200	do. ..c.	65	100	do.	47
500	do.	65⅛	200	do.	47⅛
200	do. ..c.	65	200	do. ..s3.	47⅛
200	do.	65	100	do. ..b30.	47½
100	do. ..b3.	65	200	do. ..b30.	47⅝
200	do.	64⅞	100	do.	47½
200	do.	64⅞	100	do.	47
100	do.	65	200	do.	46⅞
400	do.	64⅞	100	Ohio & Miss...	25½
300	do. ..c.	64⅞			
300	Panama.....	83	100	St. Paul ..s3.	34
100	Pacific Mail..	31	100	do.	34
100	do.	31	100	do.	34
100	do.	31¼	100	do.	34¼
1400	do. ..c.	31⅛	100	do.	34¼
100	do.	31¼	100	do.	34⅛
200	do. ..b3.	31⅛	100	do.	34¼
500	do. ..b3.	31¼	100	do.	35
500	do.	31	100	do.	35⅛
200	Rock Island..	92	800	do.	35½
200	Del., L. & W..	93	100	do. ..b3.	34⅞
80	Ft. Wayne....	89	500	do.	34⅞
200	Lake Shore....	71⅞	700	do.	34⅞
100	do.	71⅞	700	do.	34⅞
500	do.	72	300	do.	35
400	do.	72⅛	200	do.	35
1000	do.	72⅛	300	Union Pacific...	22⅛
300	do.	72⅛	200	do. ..s3.	22
200	do.	72⅛	100	do. ..b3.	22¼
800	do.	72⅛	1300	do.	22¼
600	do.	72	600	do.	22
500	do.	71⅞	200	do.	21⅞
100	do. ..b3.	71⅞	700	do.	22
300	do.	71⅞	200	C., C. & I. C...c.	22½
10	do.	72	100	St. Paul Pf....	58
200	do.	71⅞	100	Tol. & Wab....	44½
200	do. ..s3.	71⅞	200	do.	44½
200	do.	71⅞	100	do.	44½
200	do.	71⅞	900	do.	45
800	N. Y. C. & Hud...	90⅛	200	do.	45
1900	do.	90	600	do.	45
100	do. ..b3.	90⅛	100	do.	45
200	do.	90	250	do.	44⅞
100	do. ..s60.	89⅞	100	do.	44⅞
800	do.	90⅛	100	do. ..s3.	44⅞
500	do.	89⅞	200	do.	44⅞
300	Morr's & Essex..	90	200	do.	44⅞
104	do.	90⅛	25	Han. & St. Jo.	24¾
100	N. Western Pf...c.	67½			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	S. C. 6s, n., J. & J....	8½	400	N.Y.C. & H..b. c.	90
2,000	Mo. 6s....	88	400	do. ..b3.	90⅛
14,000	Del. & Hud., reg., '91....	101	400	do.	90⅛
			100	do.	90¼
1,000	Cen. Pac. G. B..	91⅝	100	do. ..s60.	89⅞
3,000	U. P. 1st...	79½	500	do.	90⅛
5,000	do.	79	1000	do. ..b3.	90⅛
5,000	do.	79⅛	600	do.	90⅛
1,000	Pit., Ft. W. & C.	102	900	do. ..c.	90⅛
1,000	Tol., Peo. & W., West Div....	55¼	700	do.	90¼
			100	do. ..b3.	90⅛
3,000	H & St. J. 8s, con.	75½	1500	do.	90⅝
2,000	Ch. & Alt. 1st..	103	100	Panama..	83⅞
1,000	M.&S.P.7 3-10.e	90	100	do. ..b. c.	85
47	Bk. of Com...b. c.	119	40	C., C., C. & I...b. c.	69
20	Con. C. of Md...	47	100	do.	69
100	do. ..b. c.	46	300	Un. Pac. ..b. c.	22
200	West. Un... b. c.	64⅞	100	do. ..b3.	22⅛
200	do. ..c.	64⅞	100	do.	22⅛
100	do.	64⅞	100	do. ..s3.	22⅛
200	do.	65	100	do.	22⅛
1200	do.	65⅛	800	Chic. & N.W. b. c.	47
1000	do.	65⅛	100	Ch. & N.W. Pf. s3.	67½
200	do. ..c.	65⅛	100	do.	67¼
10	do.	65	100	C. & R. I...b. c. b3.	92
2800	do.	65	200	do. ..c.	92
100	do.	65⅛	100	do.	92½
100	Mar. L. & M...	9⅞	300	do.	92¾
100	do.	9⅞	100	do.	92⅞
100	Wells-Fargo Ex..	64¼	100	do.	92⅞
100	do. ..b. c.	63¾	200	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	45½
50	Am. Ex.. ..b. c.	58½	100	do.	45½
100	Pac. M.....b. c. b3.	31¾	300	do.	45⅝
800	do.	31¾	100	do.	45⅞
200	do.	31⅞	100	Chic. & Alt...b. c.	93
1500	L. M. & S.....b. c.	71⅞	200	H. & St. J...b. c.	24⅞
300	do.	71⅞	100	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	25⅛
100	do.	71⅞	200	do.	25⅛
200	do.	71⅞	400	do.	25⅛
400	do.	71⅞	400	do.	25⅛
200	do.	72	300	do.	25⅛
100	do.	71⅞	200	do.	25½
200	Cleve. & P. G. b. c.	89	200	do.	25½
200	Mil. & St. P...b. c.	35¼	1500	do.	25½
300	do.	35⅛	1450	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	22½
100	do.	35⅛	100	do.	22⅞
200	do.	35⅛	500	do.	22⅞
100	do.	35¾	200	do.	22⅞
200	do.	35⅛	100	do.	22⅞
300	do.	35⅛	200	do.	22⅞
100	do.	35½	10	N.Y., N.H. & H. b. c.	124
100	do.	35⅝	100	At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	15¼
100	New-Jer.... b. c.	115	200	Pac. of Mo....	34¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

400	West. Un...	65	100	N. W. Pf.... b10.	69
200	do.	65⅛	100	North-western..	47⅛
500	do.	65¼	200	do.	47⅜
100	do.	65⅛	100	do.	47¼
200	do.	65⅛	200	do.	47⅞
420	do.	65¼	100	do. ..s3.	47¾
20	do.	65	200	do.	48
300	do.	65	100	do.	48
300	do.	65½	100	do.	48
300	do.	65½	100	do.	48⅛
1100	do.	65½	100	do.	48
2500	do.	65¼	100	Rock Island..	93¼
1100	do.	65⅛	100	do.	93¾
200	do.	65	100	do.	93⅝
300	do.	65½	400	do.	93⅝
100	Panama...	85	300	do.	93⅞
100	do.	85¼	200	do.	93¼
60	C., C., C. & I...	69	200	do.	93⅜
400	N. Y. C. & H..b3.	90⅞	900	Rock Island.....	93
400	do.	91	100	do. ..s30.	92⅞
400	do.	91¼	100	do. ..b3.	93⅛
300	do.	91¼	100	Tol. & Wab...	45½
300	do.	91½	100	do.	45⅜
800	do.	91⅝	300	do.	45⅝
200	do.	91⅝	200	do.	45⅝
300	do. ..b3.	91⅝	200	do.	45⅝
100	do.	91½	200	do.	45⅝
900	do.	91⅞	200	do.	45¾
100	do.	90⅞	700	do.	46¼
500	do.	91	700	do.	46¼
300	do. ..b3.	91	100	do. ..b3.	47
200	do.	91¼	1000	do.	46⅞
200	do. ..b3.	91⅛	100	do.	46⅞
400	do.	91½	400	do.	46⅞
600	do.	91⅝	600	do.	46⅞
600	do.	91⅝	200	do.	46⅞
500	do.	91⅝	200	do.	46
300	Pacific Mail..	31⅝	400	do.	46⅜
850	do.	31¾	400	do.	46⅜
100	do. ..b30.	31⅝	400	do.	46⅜
400	do. ..b30.	31⅞	100	do.	46⅜
100	do.	31½	200	do.	46⅜
900	do.	31⅝	300	do.	46⅝
300	do.	31⅝	500	do.	47
200	do.	31⅞	600	do.	47¼
500	Lake Shore..	72	300	Ohio & Miss..	25⅜
800	do.	72⅛	400	do.	25¾
200	do.	72	1100	do.	25¼
100	do.	71⅞	800	do. ..b3.	25¾
100	do.	71⅞	100	do. ..b3.	25⅝
1200	do.	71⅞	400	do.	25⅝
1020	do.	71⅞	1100	do. ..b3.	25¾
500	do.	72	600	do.	25⅝
400	do.	72	100	do.	25⅝
400	do.	72¼	100	St. Paul...	35⅝
100	Union Pacific..	22¼	600	do.	35
400	do. ..b3.	22¼	1100	do.	36
200	do. ..s3.	22¼	100	St. Paul Pf....	59½
100	do.	22½	100	do. ..b10.	60
500	do.	22¼	200	C., C. & I. C...	22⅞
200	do. ..b3.	22¼	100	do.	22⅞
1300	do.	22¼	300	do.	22⅞
400	do. ..s3.	22¼	300	do.	22⅞
500	do.	22¼	100	do.	22⅞
700	do.	22¼	100	do.	22⅞
1100	do.	22⅛	200	do.	22⅞
100	do. ..b3.	22⅛	200	do.	22⅞
1100	do.	22¼	1000	do.	22⅞
200	Han. & St. J. Pf.	34⅛	500	do.	22⅞
200	do.	34¼	600	Atl. & Pac. Pf...	15

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26—P. M.

Thursday, (to-morrow,) being the National Thanksgiving, no business will be done in Wall Street or on any of the Exchanges down town. The Banks, Treasury Office, and Custom-house will all be closed, and we shall have nothing to report in this column of our paper on Friday morning.

The continued buoyancy on the Stock Exchange, noticed yesterday, was further stimulated to-day by various causes operating in the *Bull* interest in the Share speculation, such as the defeat of the Bank Report at the Clearing-house yesterday, the more peaceable look of our Spanish relations, the ease in Money, and the returning confidence in the business of the Railroads and the Western Telegraph. The demand from buyers, to-day, took a wide range, and the lighter Road Stocks of the West participated largely with New-York Central, Lake Shore, Rock Island, &c., and the additional rise was marked in the St. Pauls, North-wests, Wabash, Ohios, Pacific of Missouri, and C., C. and Indiana Central. The demand for New-York Central was more active than usual of late, and in the afternoon the advance was rapid in Rock Island. The feeling was steady in the Railroad Mortgages, while the prices for the Public Funds, of the Coupon classes, were partially lower on the fall in Gold to 109@108⅞ ₱ cent., and slightly lower figures for Exchange, London being 107¼ for 60 days' Bills. Money was not difficult to come at on Stock collateral, by the Stock Brokers, at 7 ₱ cent. per annum, and the daily clearances of the Stock Exchange, through Certified Checks, are pretty fully restored to the Bank channels, as before the panic.

Closing Quotations—Nov. 26.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	109½	109
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	110¾	110¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	114¾	114¼
American Gold	109½	108⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	107½	107¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	89¼	91⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	90¾	93¾
Pacific Mail	30⅜	31¾
St. Paul Common	32⅝	36
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅛	25⅞
Western Union	64⅛	66
Erie	44	45⅛
Union Pacific	21⅞	22⅞
Lake Shore	71¾	72¼
Toledo and Wabash	43⅞	47⅞
Harlem	113	114
North-west	47	48
North-west Preferred	67½	69
C., C. & Indiana Central	22¼	23
Adams Express	84	83
U. S. Express	58½	58½
Wells-Fargo Express	64	63¾
American Express	58¾	58½
Delaware & Lackawanna	92¾	93
Central New-Jersey	93¾	93½
Panama	84	87
St. Paul Preferred	57½	59½
Atlantic and Pacific	15	15½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	114¼	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113½
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	114¾	5-20 reg., '67	114⅛
5-20 reg., '62	108¼	5-20 coup., '67	114⅛
5-20 coup., '62	108⅝	5-20 reg., '68	114
Called Bonds, '62	108½	5-20 coup., '68	114
5-20 reg., '64	108½	10-40 reg.	108
5-20 coup., '64	109½	10-40 coup.	108¼
5-20 reg., '65	108¾	5s coup., '81	109
5-20 coup., '65	110¼	6s Currency	110½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	113		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 26.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97¾	
City 6s, new	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy		114
Pennsylvania Central	89½	89¾
Reading	106½	106¾
Lehigh Valley	57¾	58
Catawissa Preferred	40	40½
Philadelphia and Erie	18	18½
Lehigh Navigation	28¼	28½
Lehigh Gold Loan	87½	88

The affairs of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., in all their relations to New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington, were to-day placed in bankruptcy by the United States District Court of Pennsylvania, Judge Cadwalader. While it is a subject of regret that the proposition of the house to wind up under an amicable Deed of Trust failed by the refusal or indifference of about one-fourth the creditors, it must be a source of relief to all the parties concerned that the long suspense as to the manner of liquidation is ended by the decision of Judge Cadwalader to-day.

The estate of Messrs. Howes & Macy turns out badly. The liability to Depositors is reported $1,200,000, the assets of the concern only $900,000. Fortunately the sum total involved is much less than the public, from the prominence of the house for several years, had to apprehend. The proposition of Messrs. Howes & Macy is to capitalize the $1,200,000 as a Joint Stock Banking Company, with 75 ₱ cent. marked off as paid up. The proposal is not likely to be accepted. It is both novel and unexpected, on so weak a showing.

The attention of the holders of Tennessee State Bonds is directed to the card of Messrs. Norton, Slaughter & Co., highly responsible Merchant Bankers, No. 41 Broad street, offering to fund the arrearages of Interest and to take out new Bonds, at Nashville, under the recent Funding Act of the Legislature.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.,
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The case of the United States against Maurice Joseph and Fred Maurice Joseph to condemn diamonds valued at $5,000 was up again before Judge Blatchford yesterday. Additional evidence was taken and the case adjourned.... Michael Wheelehan was arrested yesterday by Deputy Marshal Hackett on a charge of having been concerned, with others, in committing an assault upon Deputy Marshals Dewley and Hackett, when they were taking seized property from an illicit distillery at the foot of West Thirty-ninth street. He was committed by Commissioner Osborn.... United States Commissioner Davenport will, on Friday next, hear charges preferred against certain parties for a violation of the election laws at the recent election.... Stephen Albert Smith, late a clerk of Bass & Co., the well-known English brewers, was taken on board the Cuba yesterday for removal to London, by Sergt. Daniel Davy, of Scotland Yard, London, charged with having obtained money on forged paper.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Flour—Demand good at full prices; an advance asked but none established. Wheat active and higher, and unsettled; closed at ½c. on cash, and ⅜c. on options below best prices; No. 1 Spring, $1 11; No. 2 do., $1 07, cash; $1 05⅝ December; $1 07 January; No. 3 do., $1 02@$1 02½; Rejected, 96c.@97c. Corn active and higher; closing at 1c. lower than the best prices; No. 2 Mixed, 43⅞c. cash; 43½c. December; 44c. January; Rejected, 41c.@42c.; High Mixed, 43¾c.@44c.; Ear, on track, 40c. Oats active and higher at 32¼c. for No. 2, spot or December; 33¼c.@34c. January; Rejected, 31c. Rye firm and scarce at 67c. for No. 2. Barley steady at $1 32@$1 34 for No. 2 Fall; 95c. for No. 3 Spring. Provisions active and higher. Pork sold at $12 37½@$12 50, cash; $13 January; $13 50 February; closing easier at $12 37½ cash; $12 87½ January; $13 37½ February. Lard sold at $7 55@$7 59 cash; $7 50@$7 62½ January; $7 75@$8 February; closing easier at inside prices. Bulk Meats steady; generally held ¼c. higher; sales of Long and Short Clear Middles at 6⅞c., packed; Short Rib Middles, 6¼c., loose; Shoulders, 4¼c. Dressed Hogs, $4 25 bid, $4 50 asked. Whisky steady at 89½c. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 8,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,060 bbls. Flour, 82,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, and 17,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 21,375 bbls.; Wheat, 176,400 bushels; Corn, 129,746 bushels; Oats, 5,600 bushels; Barley, 45,890 bushels; Rye, 15,400 bushels. Rail Shipments—Wheat, 65,980 bushels; Corn, 11,470 bushels; Oats, 5,600 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Flour quiet; Western-ground Spring, $6 75@$7 25; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 75@$9 25. Wheat firm; holders are asking above buyers' views; sales, 1,300 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 32; 1,700 bushels do. at $1 34; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 40@$1 42; Milwaukee No. 2 do., $1 30@$1 32; Chicago No. 2 do., $1 28; Red Winter, $1 45@$1 50; White Winter, $1 68@$1 72. Corn active and advanced 1c.; sales 110,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 53c.; 40,000 bushels do. at 55c. Oats firm; sales 10,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 43c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 42@$1 48; Western, $1 45; Two-rowed State, $1 20@$1 25. Malt quiet; Western, $1 50; Canada, $1 50@$1 60. Other articles unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—Flour—A scarcity of freight room restricts business; sales of Double Extra at $5 75; Treble Extra, $6 50@$7 75; Family, $8 50@$9 50. Corn firmer; supply light; Yellow and Mixed, 70c.@72c.; White, 72c.@75c. Oats quiet at 57c. Bran dull at 95c. Hay quiet; Prime, $25 50; Choice, $27. Pork dull and lower at $14 75. Dry-salted Meats—Market bare; sales of Shoulders, to arrive, at 6½c. Bacon held at 6½c. for Shoulders; 7¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 8¼c. for Clear Sides. Hams—No demand. Lard in good demand and scarce; Tierce, 8⅞c.; Keg, 9⅜c. Sugar in good demand; Inferior, 4¼c.; Common, 5¼c.@6¼c.; Fair to Fully Fair, 7c.@8¼c.; Prime to Choice, 8¼c.@9¼c. Molasses in good demand; Inferior, 28c.@38c.; Common, 40c.; Fair, 45c.@46c.; Prime, 48c.@50c.; Choice, 51c.@53c. Whisky firmer at 97c. for Louisiana; $1 02 for Cincinnati. Coffee firm at 21¼c.@23¼c. Corn-meal dull at $3 10@$3 20. Gold, 108¼@109. Currency, 1@1¼ per cent. premium. Exchange—New-York, sight, 1@1¼ per cent. premium; Sterling, 117¼@118, all for certified checks.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and advanced at $1 04@$1 05; No. 3 Fall, $1 32@$1 35. Corn in fair demand and higher at 42c.@45c. for No. 2 Mixed at east side, in elevator; old, 44c. Oats advanced and in fair demand at 37½c. for No. 2, in elevator. Barley firm at $1 25@$1 35 for No. 2 Spring; $1 50@$1 60 for choice and fancy Wisconsin and Minnesota. Rye higher at 75c.@77c. Whisky higher at 87c.@88c. Pork—New Mess closed higher at $13. Dry-salted Meats firm; car lots of loose Clear Rib Sides sold at 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6⅝c.; packed lots ½c. higher. Bacon—No demand. Green Meats firmer and higher; Long and Short Clear Middles, 5½c. Hams, in pickle, steady at 8c., seller December. Lard firm; closed a shade higher; Steam, 7c.@7⅛c. Hogs higher at $3 70@$4 20; bulk of sales at $3 90@$4 05. Cattle quiet; through Texans, $1 25@$2 50; Winter do., $2 25@$3 50; good to prime native Steers, $3 50@$4. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—Flour active and firmer, but prices unchanged. Wheat active and strong; Choice White, $1 85; Fair to Prime do., $1 70@$1 80; Choice Amber, $1 82@$1 85; Good to Prime Red, $1 70@$1 80; Common to Fair do., $1 50@$1 65; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 45@$1 59; Western Amber, $1 65@$1 70. Corn active; Southern White, 70c.@75c.; do. Yellow, 66c.; New Southern, 60c.@67c.; Mixed Western, 66½c.@67c. Oats dull and lower; Southern, 48c.@50c.; Western Mixed, 46c.@47c.; do. White, 48c.@49c. Rye steady. Hay unchanged. Provisions very firm, but quiet. Mess Pork, $14 50@$14 75. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders—None here; Clear Rib Sides held firmly at 6⅞c. Bacon firm; Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, 7½c., packed; ½c. lower for loose. Sugar-cured Hams, 11c.@13c. Lard, 7¾c.@8c. Western Butter steady. Coffee strong and more active; good to prime Rio cargoes, 21½c.@22½c. Whisky weak at 94½c.@95c.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—There is no new feature to notice in the Wool market, which remains generally unchanged; the high rates for money, however, still deters buyers from operating to the extent they otherwise would do; yet it is the opinion of many that prices are now as low as they probably will be for some time to come, and manufacturers are ready to avail themselves of any favorable turn in monetary affairs. There is considerable inquiry for fleeces, but desirable lots at very low prices can scarcely be had. We quote sales of Extra and Double Extra Ohio and Pennsylvania at 47c.@50c.; Michigan and Wisconsin at 45c.@48c., and Superfine and Extra Pulled principally at 40c.@45c. ₱ lb. for good lots. In California Wool sales have been made at 16c.@32c. ₱ lb. for Fall and Spring Combing, and Delaine Fleeces are held at 52½c.@55c. ₱ lb., according to quality.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—Flour quiet at $6 75@$7. Wheat firmer at $1 43@$1 45. Corn quiet; Old, in the ear, 51c.@52c.; Shelled, 50c. Rye in fair demand and firm. Oats steady. Barley steady. Butter steady. Pork firm; held at $13 50@$13 75. Lard—Kettle jobbing sales at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; Steam, sales of 500 tcs. at 7¼c.; 250 tcs. at 7⅜c. Bulk Meats quiet; small sales; buyers demand a reduction; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Clear Sides, 6⅞c.@6⅞c. Bacon steady; sales at 6½c. for Shoulders; 8⅜c. Clear Rib Sides; 7c. Clear Sides. Live Hogs dull; lower at $4 20@$4 45; receipts, 17,000; shipments, 1,300. Green Meats close unsettled and lower; sales of Shoulders at 4½c.@4⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5¼c.@5⅞c. Hams—Sales of 16 lbs. and 17 lbs. average at 7¾c. Whisky firm; advancing tendency at 87c.@88c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—Quercitron—No. 1 is quoted at $35. Clover-seed in good demand at $7@$8 25. Timothy steady at $2 25@$2 50. Flax-seed, $1 80. Flour—Demand fair and market firm; Medium and Good Superfine, $4 50@$5; Extras, $5 25@$5 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 50@$7 37½; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 37½@$7 75; High Grades, $8 25@$10. Wheat rather quiet; Red, $1 50@$1 60; Amber, $1 65; White, $1 70@$1 80. Rye held at 82c.@85c. Corn in fair demand; Yellow, 67c.@68c.; Mixed Western, 66c.@67c.; White, 69c. Oats active; White, 51c.@53c.; Mixed, 50c.@52c. Petroleum steady; Crude, 9½c.; Refined, 13¼c. Whisky sells at 94½c.

OSWEGO, Nov. 26.—Flour steady; sales, 2,100 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 50 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales, 4,400 bushels White Canada at $1 70@$1 75; 2,400 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 50. Corn firm; sales in car lots at 68c. Barley firm, but quiet; Canada, nominally $1 60. Corn-meal—$1 25 for Bolted; $1 20 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $20@$22 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts—10,800 bushels Wheat, 22,800 bushels Barley, and 310,000 feet of Lumber.

TOLEDO, Nov. 26.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand and higher; Amber Michigan, cash, $1 45; December, $1 49; January, $1 50; No. 1 Red, cash, $1 47@$1 47½; No. 2 Red, $1 39½. Corn in fair demand and advanced; High Mixed, cash and December, 51½c.; new High Mixed, cash, 47½c.@49½c.; new Low Mixed, cash, 47½c.; no grade, 50c. Oats 1c. higher, at 42c. for No. 1 and 40c. for No. 2. Dressed Hogs, $5. Clover-seed, $5@$5 05. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—6,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—Wheat—No change to note. Rye held firmly at 90c. for State. Corn firm at 70c. for Western Mixed. Barley firmly held, with a demand for an advance of 10c. ₱ bushel; sales of 12,000 bushels Bay Quinte on private terms, and five cars No. 2 Canada West at $1 70. Malt dull. Oats taken freely at steadily increasing prices; sales of 2,700 bushels Mixed State at 54c.; 211 sacks Iowa at 58c.; 1 car No. 1 White Western at 57c.; 2 cars No. 2 State at 53½c.@54c.; and 2 cars White at 56c.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 26.—Flour active; Extra Family, $5 75; A No. 1, $7; Fancy, $8. Wheat quiet at $1 20@$1 30. Corn firm at 58c.@62c., sacked. Oats firm at 45c.@48c., sacked. Rye firm at 75c.@79c. Barley nominal. Live Hogs active at $4 40@$4 60; prices considered too high; receipts, 8,500. Pork, $14. Bacon—Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.@7½c., packed. Hams nominal. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 5¼c.@5½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6½c.@6⅝c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c.@6⅞c. Lard, 8¾c.@9¼c. Whisky firmer at 88c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1 12¼; No. 2, $1 08, cash; $1 06½ December; $1 08¼ January. Oats firm and in fair demand at 33c. for No. 2. Corn firm and in fair demand at 44c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 73c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal at $1 40 for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 10c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 96,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Nov. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; lower; Extra, $1 57; No. 1 White, $1 50@$1 52; Amber Michigan, $1 37@$1 38. Corn steady; Yellow, 53c. Oats in good demand at 39c. Freights, to Oswego, 10c. Dressed Hogs, $5 80@$5 90. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 26.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 36½c. Resin steady at $2 17½ for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 for Hard; $2 90 for Yellow Dip. Tar quiet at $2 30@$2 35.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 26.—Flour firmer at $5 25@$7 25. Corn easier at 67c.@68c. Oats firm at 52c. Bulk Meats active at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 6¼c.@7c. for Sides. Lard firmer at 8½c.@9½c. Pork dull and nominal.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 26.—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn better; High Mixed, 61c.; Low Mixed, 60c. Oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum steady, firmer, and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 16⅜c.; Low Middling, 15½c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 6,807 bales; gross, 7,134 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 5,000 bales; stock, 129,212 bales.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Cotton stronger; Middling, 16½c.; net receipts, 733 bales; gross, 2,634 bales; exports to Great Britain, 400 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; gross receipts, 1,216 bales; exports coastwise, 115 bales; sales, 450 bales; spinners', 100 bales; stock, 12,633 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 26.—Cotton strong and higher; Middling, 15c.@15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 3,199 bales; exports to France, 1,405 bales; coastwise, 655 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 47,513 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 26.—Cotton firm and fairly active; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; Ordinary, 12⅛c.; net receipts, 1,844 bales; exports coastwise, 1,312 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 59,550 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 26.—Cotton strong; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 4,015 bales; exports coastwise, 1,000 bales; sales, 3,514 bales; stock, 93,710 bales.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 26.—Cotton active and strong; Low Middling, 15¼c.; receipts, 2,573 bales; shipments, 2677 bales; stock, 27,507 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 26.—Cotton—Demand active; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.@15½c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 1,009 bales; exports, coastwise, 488 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; last evening, 700 bales; stock, 71,881.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 26.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 193 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 1,565 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 26—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money 93; for the account 93⅛. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅝; new 5s, 91⅞. Erie Railway shares, 37⅞.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 38⅛. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 90c.

[illegible] Erie Railway Shares, 38⅛.

4 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £20,000. Erie Railway Shares, 38¼.

[illegible] Erie Railway Shares, 38⅝.

4:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 96⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 38⅞. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26—12:30 P. M.—Cotton to arrive, ⅛d. higher. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands; nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8 7-16d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 8½d.; nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 8½d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 8½d.; do. do., deliverable November and December, at 8⅜d.; do. do., deliverable December, at 8⅜d.; do. do., deliverable January, at 8⅜d. Sales of Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8⅝d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer, and prices have advanced a fraction. Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅞d.@9d. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands; nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8½d.; do. do., shipped December and January, at 8 9-16d. Provisions—Beef, 87s. 6d. ₱ tierce for new Mess. Produce—Tallow, 39s. ₱ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,300 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable December and January, at 8 7-16d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 34s. 9d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 38s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable November, at 8 9-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 8⅞d.

LONDON, Nov. 26—Evening.—Linseed, £39 9s. ₱ ton.

ANTWERP, Nov. 26.—Petroleum, 32¼f. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard, 12@12¼ reals ₱ arroba. Exchange firmer; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 32@34 premium; Short Sight, 35 premium; Short Sight Gold, 51@52 premium; on London, 72@73 premium; on Paris, 70@71 premium; Spanish Gold, 31@32 premium.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of the application of Gold Hill Mining Company; report confirmed and order granted.

In the matter of the application for the appointment of a general guardian of the person and estate of Turner Maury; report confirmed and guardian appointed.

Buddensick vs. Frost; the order is defective.

Webb vs. Webb et al.; memorandum for counsel.

Dillibe et al. vs. Bolch et al.; motion denied, with $10 cost.

The People, &c., Hilton vs. Clews; the affidavits cannot be received until the return is traversed in due form.

The People, &c., Roe et al. vs. Green; motion for reference denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Risley vs. Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company; order settled.

Laimbeer et al. vs. Clark; reference ordered, &c.

Stone vs. Seagrave et al.; default opened on payment of the Referee's fees, &c.

Govren vs. Govren; referred back for further proof, &c.

Barry vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company et al.; motion granted to the extent stated in the opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Watson vs. Clark; order of reference.

Palmier vs. Bayard; motion for injunction denied, with $10 costs and temporary injunction vacated.

Mendleson vs. Stout; order denying motion to stay.

Schneider vs. Parkson Watch Company; motion to punish party for contempt denied without costs; order entered.

Hageman vs. Klebisch; order of reference.

McCament vs. Small; order that answer of defendant be over ruled as frivolous and for judgment.

Atkinson vs. Robbins et al.; Shields vs. King et al.; Morbach vs. Morbach; Jarratt vs. Kellogg; Waters vs. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, Ellis vs. Black; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Tyler vs. White; Receiver appointed.

Strong vs. Demarest; default opened on payment of costs of motion.

Guggenheim vs. Guggenheim; application granted.

Clancy vs. Randall; motion granted and cause ordered on calendar for Dec. 19, 1873.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge William E. Curtis and a Jury.

DISPOSSESSED OF HOUSE AND MONEY.

Charles Baton vs. Cornelius Lyster et al.—This action was brought to recover damages for the value of a frame building from which plaintiff claimed to have been unlawfully dispossessed at the instance of the defendant, and for $1,500 which he claimed was taken or lost at the time of committing the act by the officer executing the warrant. The warrant was executed about three years since by City Marshal Hall, of Justice Bixby's court, and two of his deputies. Plaintiff testified on the present trial that he had the money in greenbacks in a tin box, and that the latter was concealed in a feed-box on the premises, partially filled with feed; that the dispossessing was done in his absence, and when he returned he found his furniture and fixtures on the sidewalk and his money missing. The two assistants of the Marshal testified that they saw the feed-box, opened it, and saw there was feed therein, but did not disturb either the box or the feed, and neither saw, took, or knew anything of the money claimed to have been lost. The jury found in favor of the plaintiff, giving him a verdict for $1,651 33. The testimony in the case had fixed the value of the house at about $100.

William E. Carpenter for plaintiff; Ammon, Rich & Woodford for defendants.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 115.—*Mason vs. Moore, Administrator, &c.*—Error to the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine.—This was an action on an unstamped promissory note made in 1863 by Mason to Ira Moore, plaintiff's intestate; and the question was upon objection to the note as evidence, whether its admission without a stamp was legal. The court taking the view that the section of the act of Congress, which provides that an instrument requiring a stamp shall not be used as evidence until duly stamped, applies only to Federal courts, admitted the note, and the judgment was for the plaintiff. It is here maintained that the intent of the law of Congress was to prevent the use of such instruments as evidence in any court, whether State or national, and that the end had in view by Congress, in enacting the law, to wit: to provide revenue to support the Government, justifies and sanctions the act as a proper means to that end. It is therefore constitutional and valid.

E. B. Smith for plaintiff in error; defendant not appearing.

No. 600.—*Atlee vs. North-western Packet Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit for the District of Iowa.—This was a proceeding in admiralty, in which the company claimed damages resulting from a collision of its boat, navigating the Mississippi River, with a pier placed in the river by Atlee. The evidence in the case was voluminous and conflicting, but the case was decided without reference to most of it, the court holding that Atlee, as riparian owner, had a right to place in the river in front of his lands the piers in question, in order to secure sufficient room to fasten log rafts, in the prosecution of his business; that as there was a sufficient water-way outside the piers, and the usual track of boats was some distance beyond the piers, they presented no material obstruction to navigation. But, inasmuch as the riparian owner must, in the exercise of his rights, take care not to expose to unnecessary peril persons and property on the river, and inasmuch as Atlee had not given notice of the existence of the piers by placing lights upon them, he was guilty of negligence, which should make him partially liable for the damage done. And the vessel of the company being so far out of her way as to strike the pier when the ordinary track was so far east of them, she was not without blame. Under these circumstances, the decree divided the damages between the parties.

Atlee appeals, maintaining that, as riparian owner, he was entitled to extend his pier to the navigable water, and that he was, therefore, without blame.

McCrary, Miller & McCrary for appellants; Powell, Rees, and Davidson for appellee.

No. 577.—*Chicago City Railway Company vs. Allerton.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This bill was brought to restrain the road from increasing its capital stock from $1,250,000 to $1,500,000. The complainant, a stockholder, avers that such an increase would depreciate the value of his stock, and denies the right of the Board of Directors to make the increase, asserting that it is forbidden by the Constitution and laws of the State. The court below sustained this plea, and it is here maintained that the court erred in its construction of the provisions of law relating to railroads, in holding that they applied to corporations organized to operate street railways for the carriage of passengers at a fixed rate, and that if the court was right then those provisions are void, as impairing the obligations of contract, under the Federal Constitution—for the charter of the company in this case, obtained prior to the provisions of State law relied upon, expressly provides that the company may increase their capital stock at pleasure. Cause submitted under the twentieth rule.

C. Hitchcock for appellant; E. A. Storrs for appellee.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR, Dec. 2.—ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Nos. 115, 120, 80, 70, 67, 116, 102, 111. The court took a recess until Tuesday, Dec. 2.

KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

At the regular meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the report of the Penitentiary Committee was received. It recommends that the Kings County Penitentiary be conducted on the system of the Albany Penitentiary. A decrease of salaries and other expenses have enabled the managers to cut off [illegible] from the running expenses, but notwithstanding this, the cost of maintaining the Penitentiary has exceeded the appropriation by $8,000. This is attributed to the fact that many of the liabilities for supplies for the previous year matured this year, and also that owing to the short commitments of a large number of prisoners that labor could not be utilized under the contract system.

CLOSE OF THE JONES INQUEST AT SOUTH OYSTER BAY.

The inquest held by Coroner Baylis at South Oyster Bay, upon the body of Samuel J. Jones, has at last closed, and the jury have rendered their verdict. During the last two days of the inquest there was some hope that certain information in the hands of the authorities would lead to definite knowledge as to who committed the murder, but a careful private examination of all the witnesses [illegible] failed to disclose anything that would warrant an arrest. The effort to solve the mystery of the murder, however, has by no means been abandoned, [illegible] detectives being constantly engaged upon the case. The impression is strong that the crime was committed by somebody living in the immediate neighborhood. The jury, in their verdict, after reciting the manner of Mr. Jones' death, say that they "have come to the conclusion that the deceased came to his death on the night of June 27, 1873, by being thrown in the well on his own premises, and by blows or other cuts upon his head and body, inflicted by some person or persons unknown to this jury."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 27, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Hayward. Matinée at 1:30.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE NEW MAGDALEN—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. H. H. Wood. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE WICKED WORLD—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. M. Rankin. Matinée at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Mr. C. R. Morton, Mr. George Atkins. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ENOCH ARDEN—Mr. Edwin Adams. Matinée at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—MERCHANT OF VENICE—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LIAR, and TO OBLIGE BENSON—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Lewis.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—THE GENEVA CROSS—Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. Frank Roche.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

THE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS. Afternoon and evening.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—NOTRE DAME and THE DEBUTANTE—Mr. T. C. King, Mr. C. Wheatleigh.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—PRESTIDIGITATION AND LAUGHING GAS by Messrs. Hartz and Colton, at 2 and 8.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—THE ROYAL MARIONETTES. Matinée.

MAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM (Allegory)—Matinée.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It is not very probable that any further news has been received from Spain of material importance. Situated as CASTELAR'S Government is, it would not be surprising if it had asked for additional time for consideration, but should any such request be made, it is scarcely likely that the Government here could or would comply with it. It seems to be obvious that the first duty of the Spanish Government, supposing it to be acting in good faith, is to surrender the *Virginius* and deliver up the surviving captives. We have no doubt that the Government may be relied upon to insist on these conditions. There will necessarily be a certain time elapse, during which no very positive information can be obtained. Congress meets on Monday, and the President's message will doubtless be completed to-morrow. The interval, therefore, will not be great before the whole subject can be remitted to the representatives of the people, and final action may be taken upon it.

At the moment Controller GREEN was declaring that the credit of the City had been in no way impaired by the panic, the Assistant Aldermen were declaring, by resolution, that because of the stringency of the money market it is impossible to dispose of City bonds, and were proposing to issue a Municipal legal-tender currency. The Controller will be accepted as the better authority on this question, and public opinion will not approve of a resort to desperate measures until he declares it to be necessary. Certainly there is nothing in our present condition to warrant a resort to the expedient proposed by the Assistant Aldermen. Any currency which the City might issue would speedily become so depreciated as to be practically worthless, and paying demands upon the Treasury with it would be a fraud upon public creditors equally mean and transparent. The proposition to issue such a currency has originated in the same motives which have induced sundry officials to advocate the employment of every idle laborer upon public works. But it has not the excuse of a supposed necessity, nor can it be shown that any advantages would accrue from its adoption. A currency issued by a municipality has always proved an unmixed evil, and New-York should avoid it. Instead of helping the City credit, such a measure would very seriously damage it.

A sensible conclusion has been reached by District Attorney PHELPS in regard to the man IRVING, who was brought from California at great expense merely because he told some absurd stories concerning the Nathan murder. Since his arrival he has been playing a cunning game with the authorities, and has made the abandonment of the old indictments against him the condition of telling his story. Mr. PHELPS has not been caught in this trap, and being convinced that IRVING knows nothing of value concerning the murder has wisely arraigned him on two indictments for burglary. The experience gained in this case ought to prevent the authorities from wasting any more public money in bringing self-accused murderers home from a distance. Such stories as IRVING told are the common trick of professional thieves when they want to take a long journey at the public expense.

All hope of further navigation this season on the Erie Canal must, it appears, be abandoned. The official notice of the final closing of the canal has not been given, but the weather has now made it an idle form. The present season has been the shortest for thirteen years, embracing only 192 days, even if we count up to Monday. Last year was the next shortest in this period, navigation continuing only 202 days. This early closing of the canal is a serious misfortune, but not so great as it was feared it would be several days ago. Many boats were forced through after the ice began forming, and only about 1,500,000 bushels of wheat remain in the canal, instead of 5,000,000, as was the case when the closing was first threatened. The railroads now have the transportation field to themselves until Spring, and it will be interesting, in view of the agitation of this subject, to know whether they will use the opportunity as in former years.

The offenses of the Archbishop of Posen against the Prussian Government appear to have reached their climax. Mgr. LEDOCHOWSKI has been requested to resign his See by the Prussian authorities, while the Pope pats him on the back and bids him be patient and steadfast. As we have previously explained, section 24 of the new Ecclesiastical law enacts that in case clergymen offend so gravely against the laws of the land that their remaining in office appears incompatible with public order, they may be deprived of their office. In the event of the refractory Archbishop refusing to recognize the right of the Government to make any such demand, as on his own principles he must necessarily do, the Legislature will be called on to provide an amendment to the law of last session, decreeing in such a case of confirmed contumacy the offender's expulsion from the country. In spite of recent news to the contrary, imprisonment is a very unlikely penalty to be inflicted in the present case.

THANKSGIVING.

There are good and sufficient reasons why the old Puritan festival has been gradually transformed into a great national anniversary. The fruits of the earth are after all the most bountiful source of our people's wealth, and when all over this broad continent the last sheaf has been garnered, the last corn-cob gathered, and the yield of the cotton plantations fairly measured, there comes the natural pause between the seasons in which the tiller of the soil can look upward and remember the Providence in whose hands are all the courses of the year. People may welcome the return of Thanksgiving with feelings more or less devout, but to the least reflective mind the day brings with it sentiments which tend to reverential gratitude. A day when the members of widely-scattered families meet again under the rafters of the old homestead, when friends renew old ties of association, when the stranger and the sojourner can scarce fail to find a welcome at some hospitable board, and when the poor are sure to be remembered; a day of mirth and feasting indeed, but of that kind of rejoicing which finds its centre around the family hearth—such an anniversary as this is a national possession which we should all try to preserve from becoming vulgarized, and should transmit to our children with the same traits of homely simplicity that our fathers stamped upon it.

Of specific reasons for thanksgiving, every one who celebrates the day in a proper spirit can find enough. Whether gains or losses have been the rule in life since last Thanksgiving, can we measure what is truly gain and loss? Does success in this world mean nothing more than what can be estimated by palpable, material results? Do the trials of life bring no mature experience, no inward sense of the superiority of the man to the accidents that surround him, which is cheaply purchased with the surrender of much that we call valuable? Even to those whom more than usually keen misfortune has steeled against any feeling of thanks for the state in which the day finds them, it brings its own quiet reminder which they will appreciate some day; for, "Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?" Briefly, no man whom selfishness or passion has not blinded can look back over the space between two days of Thanksgiving without feeling that causes for gratitude far outnumber those for repining.

Of public reasons for thanksgiving there have been and are not a few. The misfortunes of the year have come because of our disregard of laws—sanitary, economical, or social—which are as immutable as the motions of the planets. It may be too hard for us to understand why the innocent should in such cases be made to suffer more than the guilty, but as our most enlarged vision can at best study a very small segment of creation's perfect round, we may reasonably enough wait for enlarged knowledge to solve this mystery. What we do see is that the lessons of pestilence and the lessons of panic are equally timely, otherwise we should not have had them, and that it will be our own fault, and to our own future peril, if we do not profit by them. Both might have been a good deal more severe, and we may fairly be thankful for the healthful season that localized the ravages of the one, and the plentiful harvest which has helped to take the sting out of the other. It is many years since we had a Thanksgiving Day on which those who love the fair fame of New-York had more cause to be glad. The scales of justice have at last been placed in even poise, and there is the same law for the rich swindler as for the poor thief. Considering the dreary experience of the past few years, that is something to be thankful for.

From the homes of this land there will go up to-day an almost universal feeling of thanksgiving that in all probability war has been averted, and that for glaring crimes against the dignity and security of our people a thorough reparation has been obtained by peaceful instrumentality. The thought of coming bloodshed would sadden many a board to-day, around which memories of the terrible penalty of human strife have not yet lost their power of giving pain. Jealous of honor, and prompt enough in a righteous quarrel, as our people are, they have no disposition to enter on a dispute in the spirit of the bravo or the bully. Peace preserved and honor vindicated are very good reminders for Thanksgiving Day that our national affairs are in safe and competent hands.

MORE JUSTICE.

No surprise will be caused by the conviction of INGERSOLL and FARRINGTON of the crime of forgery in the third degree. The conviction of TWEED has rendered the punishment of his confederates comparatively easy. The powerful influences which so long shielded the Tammany thieves from the penalties of the law have at last been overcome, and it is now possible to mete out to all of them the punishment they so richly deserve. If TWEED could not escape, we have reason to believe that no one of his confederates whose guilt can be proved can hope to evade the penalties they have incurred. It needs only a full performance of duty by Judges and prosecutors to bring all these offenders to justice. There is no cause to doubt these officials, and the public have reason to hope that in the end justice will overtake all of those shameless and daring robbers who gained power by unparalleled frauds upon the ballot-box, and used it to enrich themselves out of the public Treasury.

Our County Court-house is a monument of fraud. Of the millions squandered upon the building it is notorious that a large portion was diverted to private uses by just such crimes as this of which INGERSOLL has been convicted. This man was appointed a Court-house Commissioner by A. OAKEY HALL, at the suggestion, if not by the order, of TWEED, and he used his position to procure the payment to himself of false and fraudulent accounts. The particular transaction of which he has been convicted was a fair sample of the way in which TWEED'S Commissioners dealt with a public trust. Not only was it proved that the goods named in the bill on which the warrant was based were never furnished, but the indorsement upon the warrant by which the money was obtained was forged. There was nothing whatever genuine about the transaction; it was from beginning to end a bold, outrageous robbery. The facts were clearly proven before the jury, and they showed their fitness for the trust reposed in them by promptly bringing in a verdict of guilty. Not the least gratifying feature of this verdict is that it sends the culprits to a State Prison. They have been convicted of a felony, and no quibble about the extent of the punishment to be awarded can arise in their case. Their crime is clearly defined in the statute, and its penalty accurately determined.

In this case, as in that of TWEED, the officials charged with the administration of the law have done their whole duty. Judge DAVIS has again demonstrated his eminent fitness for the place he holds, and the jurymen have earned the gratitude and respect of the people. The eminent counsel for the prosecution, especially Mr. TREMAIN and Mr. PECKHAM, have increased the debt which this community owes them. In the Tweed case their labors were extremely onerous, but they were fully prepared for every emergency which the ingenuity of the defense could present. The same was true in the case of INGERSOLL. The signal ability and devotion which have been displayed in the prosecution of the Ring thieves will not be forgotten by the people. It now only remains for the faithful ministers of justice to happily finish the good work in which they are engaged. District Attorney PHELPS has commenced in the right way by procuring the indictment of HENRY W. GENET for grand larceny, and we do not doubt that he will bring the case to trial as quickly as possible. There are peculiar reasons why the case of GENET should be brought to a speedy conclusion. This man, who was then under an indictment for forgery in connection with the Ring frauds, had the effrontery to present himself as a candidate for the Assembly, and, to the lasting disgrace of the Twenty-first District, obtained votes enough to entitle him to the certificate of election. If he is guilty of the crimes for which he is indicted, it is plain he is not a fit person to sit in the Assembly. Justice to him no less than justice to the people requires that he be promptly tried. If he is convicted, he will be furnished an opportunity to do the State more substantial service than he is likely to render at Albany. There is plenty of time to dispose of him before the Legislature meets, and we hope it will be done.

There are other Ring criminals awaiting trial, and we hope that in every case where indictments for felonies have been found there will be no delay in bringing them to trial. Not until all these men are punished can we hope to fully destroy the iniquitous political system they established. Had TWEED been convicted a year ago, the reform of Tammany would have resulted in something better than JOHN MORRISSEY. The relentless prosecution of the Tammany thieves is demanded for the future safety of the people. The conviction of TWEED will doubtless deter political leaders in the future from adopting his methods, but the complete purification of our politics can only be accomplished by the punishment of all his accomplices.

AN INFAMOUS ATTEMPT.

From its apparently hopeless beginning to such triumph as it has now attained, the struggle for reform in this City has never been without personal danger to those who were prominently engaged in it. In fact, the wonder to most people has been that the leaders of a very extensive crowd of official swindlers have been allowed to be driven to flight, to prison, and into obscurity without many deeds of revengeful violence being both attempted and carried out. The Erie Ring did not scruple to employ the midnight assassin when it was found necessary, and kept in its pay a gang of shoulder-hitters and professional bruisers, ready for any emergency. The Tammany Ring had a much more extensive control over the ruffianism of the City than was ever vouchsafed to the late lamented FISK, yet so thoroughly were its forces demoralized by the suddenness of the first stages of its fall, that the army of thugs and loafers who had fed on the droppings of its plunder, was cowed into comparative silence and inaction. An attempt was made at the close of September, 1871, to incite the Park laborers to riot, and the addresses of two of the conductors of this journal were published in such a connection as left no room to doubt the kind of violence which was expected to follow. But the men who were responsible for that attempt found they had mistaken the character of their instruments, and there was no more open talk, at least, of signalizing the fall of the Ring by bloodshed.

It is impossible to dissociate the dastardly attempt which was made yesterday on the life of Controller GREEN from the efforts of a baffled and desperate gang of political adventurers. Mr. GREEN has incurred no violent enmities save from those who found their profit in the reign of plunder and official license which preceded his entrance into the Controller's office. The proofs which are now bringing the Tammany thieves to punishment have been and are inviolably safe in his keeping. The whole archives of his department have been open to those in search of evidence to convict the members of the Ring or any of their host of retainers. He has resolutely refused to honor the requisition for payment of men who did no work, and he has steadfastly resisted, with all the weapons he could command, all claims in which there was any taint of collusion, conspiracy, or fraud. There may be differences of opinion about the details of Controller GREEN'S administration; there can be none about the pervasive honesty of its intention and the general value of its results. No official in all the history of this City ever undertook a task of such magnitude, difficulty, and danger as that which confronted Mr. GREEN in September, 1871. Some day or other the people will probably understand this better than they do now. Meanwhile, every honest citizen is disposed to make allowance for the absolute impossibility of performing, without loss of popularity, such duties as have fallen to his lot, while every rascal who fed at the public crib has a feeling of deadly hatred against the Controller, of which yesterday's infernal-machine was but one of the evidences.

We suppose it is too much to expect the slender amount of detective ability of which the City can boast, to discover the sender of the box from such slight clues as can be furnished by its death-dealing contents. But the City authorities can certainly afford to offer a very handsome reward for the discovery of the would-be assassin, and it will be little creditable to our Police organization if any device be left untried to trace the box to its place of manufacture. Pistol cartridges and powder would, in some hands, be made to furnish no contemptible guides to the miscreant who placed them together, with the appliances for apparently certain explosion. Let us hope that the box and its contents, happily saved for thorough examination, may be the means of placing its dastardly sender beyond the possibility of further base and cowardly attempts at assassination.

"HOARDING."

One of the well-known economical phenomena of the East is "hoarding." That is, money, especially silver, pours into China, India, and other Oriental countries, century after century, in return for their products, and does not come forth again. Each individual producer of tea, or rice, or silks, or carpets, or whatever may be the export, sells his product, and instead of placing the price in some bank whence the money would again come forth to the community, or employing it in purchasing public securities, where it would be employed in public works, he goes home and buries it in the ground, or otherwise carefully conceals it from robbers and thieves. The parable of "the hidden treasure" was derived from a well-known and established custom of the East, which still exists. The same habit was characteristic of Europe through the middle ages. The safest place for money, even as late as a century and a half ago, in England, was often thought to be the owner's strong box. France, even now, keeps up the custom of the middle ages, and her peasantry are believed still to conceal vast sums of money in the aggregate, which are drawn forth only by the national loans. Probably no country of Europe hoards so little as Great Britain, yet even now, at the approach of every panic, or say once in ten years, millions are believed to be concealed and set apart by individuals as safeguards against the dangers dreaded.

The United States, on account of the intelligence of its population and the high rate of interest offered, has never been a hoarding country. The civil war and the emancipation of the slaves have, however, somewhat changed the habit as it existed in the Southern portion of the Union. The whites have felt the fearful vicissitudes of war, and still dread possible social convulsions. They have no confidence in the banks or the present State Governments. Many of them are thought to be laying aside and concealing money. The emancipated slaves, being ignorant, dreading the banks or anything which the whites manage, hoping hereafter to purchase land, and having unlimited confidence in anything with the impress of the United States Government upon it, perhaps even looking upon a United States bill as a sort of sign manual of freedom, have, wherever they have obtained a greenback, hoarded it. Each negro sells his one, two, or more bales of cotton. The bills he receives for them he often does not deposit in savings banks, but takes them home and hides them in old stockings or crevices of his cabin. When one thinks of how large a sum the negroes receive each year for their cotton, and how little of it comes back again to the North, we can approximately estimate how considerable an amount is concealed by them, and withdrawn from the circulation of the country. A well-informed writer in the *Financial Journal* estimates the annual hoardings at the South of white and black as some two hundred millions; but this seems impossible.

It should be remembered also that the West, as it grows prosperous, and at the least dread of stringency of money in the commercial centres of the East, is able and willing to retain a portion of her savings. It is the instinct of all communities, at the smallest threat of a financial panic, to hoard. The West began early to do so. We soon followed her example. Every one in his own small circle of acquaintance can think of persons whom he knew as putting aside small or large amounts of money, lest in the panic they should have nothing for daily expenses. These hoards in the aggregate amount to millions. They are not yet broken up. A vast sum of money is still, regarding the whole country, laid aside out of circulation, and not entering into the business of the nation.

A process, however, has begun which is rapidly melting the hoards—that is, the reduction of prices by manufacturers and by merchants. Many articles, especially prints, are now below the cost of production. For fifteen years there has not been such a favorable time for purchasers in our markets as the present. Our paper dollar is approaching its professed value. The reproach for so many years against American markets, that they were the worst to sell in for native producers, and the poorest in which to buy, is passing away. The hoards must now come forth rapidly. For, in all probability, we shall not touch such low prices again for many months, or even years. Production has been impeded; the stock of goods is diminishing; there is little likelihood of overproduction for some time again; the country will soon wish to use the savings it has been making; and, after a scare, as every one knows, the reaction is always lively. People will buy all the more eagerly for their self-denial and previous economy.

BONAPARTISM.

There are in the French Assembly about thirty Deputies returned from various parts of France, and calling themselves Bonapartists. Some of them are considerable land-owners; some wealthy manufacturers; some made a name and a fortune during the heyday of the Empire. As a political group and exponents of an idea, they are, for the present, of little account. The propositions and plans fathered by them seldom find favor with the rest of the House. They are powerless left to themselves. Not so when considered in their relations with the other groups. The political see-saw system now prevailing in France gives them occasionally an ominous importance. To one of the contesting parties they may be precious allies or dangerous opponents. In a close vote they have it in their power to turn the scale. On the 24th of May M. THIERS was displaced by their aid. Through them, again, the Anti-Republican Party has succeeded in prolonging MACMAHON'S authority for seven years. If such power were used judiciously, with discretion and some disinterestedness, the country might derive great benefit from it. But to judge by precedents, the country will not be under heavy obligations to the Bonapartists for what they have done or helped to do. In strengthening the Monarchical Party and favoring the extension of an unconditional authority and a provisional State, they have had in view anything but the interests and the will of the people.

Their hobby, however, is an appeal to the people. Like doctors who recommend some peculiar drug as a cure for any sort of evils, they have their panacea for all political distempers, the plebiscitum. They never forego an occasion to recommend it. At a time when they had the "people's will" in their own hands, when they had power and money to prop up their "*candidatures officielles,*" and to control the ballot, they tested its efficacy with great success. They made it a sort of governmental lever quite convenient to keep their opponents out of power, and would fain use it to move themselves in again. Times, unfortunately for them, have changed, and an immediate application of their old remedy would probably not improve their fortunes or their happiness. But Bonapartism cannot let its life-giving principles drop out of fashion. If, as we hardly believe, it is destined to rise again from its sudden and crushing fall, there are two things which it cannot do without—universal suffrage and the plebiscitum.

At the levee held by the imperial heir at Chiselhurst on the 15th of August last, he read, for the edification of his adherents and the French nation in general, an address touchingly winding up with the motto, "Everything through the people and for the people." Though there is not much more truth in these words than there was in the famous "*l'Empire, c'est la paix,*" there is in them a strong democratic flavor, and one of the Bonapartist tricks has always been to fawn on democratic instincts, of which the French possess more than any other people. It was to conform himself to his party's deceit that the leading Bonapartist member in the Assembly, M. ROUHER, moved, the other day, to decide the governmental question by a plebiscitum. In doing so, he surely neither expected nor wished to have his motion carried. The last thing a plebiscitum would be likely to restore at present is the Empire for a BONAPARTE.

There is scarcely, outside of the Island of Corsica, one electoral circonscription truly Bonapartist in France. The devotees of the Empire actually sitting in the Assembly have been elected on their personal merits, or by dint of influences such as are potent with the population that returned them. None of them has been chosen because of his devotion to the fallen dynasty. The Napoleonic legend has exploded. There was too much sham in it, too much deception, too much bitter reality, to make it likely to be revived. Nor is there among the Princes of the house one whose personal prestige or popularity can replace that of the late Emperor. The Prince Imperial is a lad who has little claim to the affection of the French people. A succession rich in sad and unpopular legacies has fallen to his lot. He may turn them to account for his instruction, but not for a restoration. Then, the circumstances in which he is placed are not calculated to bring him into notice, or offer him the means to become the people's idol or savior. Like the Comte DE CHAMBORD, he may grow up a stranger to them, without having a long national line of illustrious ancestors to recommend him. Even if some unlooked-for events should lift him in the stirrup of fortune, it is doubtful whether he could remove what past events have set up between the French people and himself. They will long resent the blow dealt to their national pride, and which his father was unable to ward off. They will not easily forget the disgraceful end of his reign, the woes and humiliations heaped on them, the five milliards paid to the conqueror, and the loss of two of their most cherished provinces.

Bonapartists have adopted a shifting policy, which will improve their position neither materially nor morally. They are like men acting not from principle, but under the spur of the moment. Their main purpose is to make political capital, of which they are in sore need. But they are mistaken as to the proper method. From the beginning their cause had few sympathizers; their recent tactics have brought it into utter disrepute. The only sound course for them would have been to unreservedly side with the people. This they have not done. They will regret it when too late. After having had a share in the political jugglery recently performed, they will have little or none in the profits. The party they now support will not reward them; the Republicans, when in power, shall not know them; and the people also will reject the men who, false to their famous watchword, sought to do everything through the people only for their own selfish ends.

A TRIBE OF BEETLE WORSHIPERS.

The existence in the brute creation of something akin to the reasoning faculty of man has long furnished to the student of nature the most fascinating of researches, and the most delightful of results. From the mercurial and frivolous flea to the grave and philosophic elephant, every living creature has contributed its quota to the wonderful story of brute intelligence. Dogs, who do everything but talk, and who might perhaps do even that, if we could but decipher their language, are so common as to be getting, in fact, a little tedious. Mr. HAMERTON tells of a French dog of his acquaintance that seems to have mastered more than the amount of learning allowed by SYDNEY SMITH to the average gentleman of his time, who did credit to modern progress "by writing, and sometimes even spelling, correctly." Mr. HAMERTON'S dog, on the contrary, always spells correctly. Not only that, but she (it is a lady dog—another argument for female superiority—) corrects the orthography of words intentionally misspelled, as, for instance, *méson* for *maison*, and this without any collusion with her master. Doubtless many of our readers have dogs whose accomplishments would throw even these exploits into the shade.

The meditative cat, with more limited opportunities of education, has frequently displayed quite as much natural ability as her household rival. She has been known to play on the piano, for example, and the talents of the race for vocal music are notorious. Musical mice are not infrequent, if their admirers may be believed, and the anecdotes of rat intelligence are countless. It is unnecessary to enumerate the feats of the learned pigs, the educated seals, the trained fleas, and gymnastic canary birds, that have for ages formed the delight and wonder of the country fair and the traveling circus. But hitherto the most enthusiastic advocate of the animal mind has not credited it with the possession of anything approaching a religious sense. Larks, indeed, have been hymning at heaven's gate from time immemorial, and "feathered choristers" are as plentiful as poets. But this was known to be only metaphorical piety, without any basis whatever in fact. It remained for Sir JOHN LUBBOCK to supply this singular oversight, and to endow the animal kingdom with religion as well as intelligence. He has discovered that a certain family of ants, (*lasius niger,*) have developed something which looks very like a system of worship. These ants, we regret to say, are idolaters, and the object of their adoration is invariably a black beetle of the kind known as *claviger duvalii*. These beetles are rarely, if ever, found anywhere but in ants' nests, where, though blind and apparently helpless, they are guarded with extraordinary care and tenderness. This is the more extraordinary because by other irreligious tribes of ants this very black beetle is regarded as a most appetising delicacy, and immediately eaten whenever the opportunity is afforded. So might the sacred cow or ibis of the Egyptians have furnished a sacrilegious banquet to the Roman barbarian. Of course, as the ant palate may be supposed to be the same, the abstinence of Sir JOHN LUBBOCK'S tribe is evidently prompted by some very powerful motive, and if this is not worship, Sir JOHN would like to know what else it can be. In this respect our ants are really ahead of their human brethren. Suppose, for example, some Fijian reformer were to abolish his stone idols and set up a nice roasted missionary instead, how long does any one imagine it would last?

It is to be observed, moreover, that in other respects these pious beetle worshipers have made immense progress in all the arts of ant civilization. Following out that admirable system of husbandry which has made them from a very early date an example to human improvidence and sloth, they have taken to themselves slaves and abundance of domestic animals, more, it is said, than man. They have even ant-cows in a species of *Aphidæ*, which secrete a kind of honey that is very palateable to the ant-epicureans. Droves of these our thrifty beetle worshipers gather into their nests, where doubtless they are daily milked by the blithe young maiden-ants betimes in the morning. Further investigation may, perhaps, reveal the existence of ant-cats and ant-dogs, ant-hens, with an ant-chanticleer to keep the lazy young *Lasii* in order. Speculation once started in so curious a field hardly knows where to stop. But if Sir JOHN LUBBOCK'S conjecture proves to be correct, it may afford a partial explanation of the late disappearance of so large a quantity of religion from among humankind. Like judgment, it will, perhaps, be found to have fled to brutish beasts.

THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC FUSIONISTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—A Democratic fusion "Convention," after a short session to-day, adjourned. The attendance was small, with but few country delegates present. It is universally pronounced a failure. The Washington committee is composed of the defeated candidates of the soreheads. There were no colored men or Liberals in the convention. The resolutions are fierce in denouncing the Administration. Warmoth is entirely ignored. The Committee of Seventy is disbanded.

THE GLOUCESTER, MASS., FISHING INTEREST.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Nov. 26.—The arrival of fishing vessels at this port for the year ending Nov. 15 were as follows: Four hundred and sixty-three fares from the Grand Banks and 773 fares from George's Banks, making a total of 1,236 bank fares, landing about 500,000 quintals of codfish and halibut; also, 400 mackerel fares, landing 76,000 barrels; also, sixty-five fares of herring. About 6,000 barrels of oil, or 225,000 gallons, were brought in by these vessels. These figures are enormous in amount, and show most conclusively the position that Gloucester occupies as a great mart of the fisheries.

THE STATE TREASURY EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Judge Learned has granted an order removing the Phelps case from the Court of Sessions to the Oyer and Terminer, on motion of his counsel. That court meets on the 8th of December, but the Lowenstein murder case will come up first, and the probability is that the Phelps [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

"AIDA" AT THE ACADEMY.

Faithful to the promise of his Summer announcements, Mr. Strakosch, last evening, produced "Aida" at the Academy of Music. Verdi's latest effort—concerning the antecedents of which we will only say that the opera was written at the request of the Khédive for performance in Cairo, in 1870, and that it has now been represented in America before London or Paris managers have shown enterprise enough to acquaint their audiences with its excellences—was yesterday made known to a very large concourse. The recital passed off with uninterrupted smoothness, and was attended by every indication of success.

The story of "Aïda" can be narrated as follows: *Aïda*, daughter of *Amonasro*, King of Ethiopia, has been led into captivity by the Egyptians. While in bondage, she conceives a tender passion for *Radames*, a young Egyptian warrior, who warmly responds to her affection. The opening incidents of the opera disclose these facts, and set forth, besides, the choice of *Radames* as leader of an expedition against the invading forces of Ethiopia, and the love, still unrevealed, of *Amneris*, daughter of Egypt's sovereign, for the fortune-favored chieftain. *Amneris* suspects the existence of a rival, but does not learn the truth until *Radames* returns victorious. The second act commences with a scene between the Princess and the slave. *Amneris* wrests from *Aïda* the secret she longs and yet dreads to fathom, and dire hate at once possesses her. *Radames* comes back, laden with spoils. Among his prisoners—his rank being unknown to his captors—is *Amonasro*, father of *Aïda*. *Radames* asks of his Sovereign that the captives be freed. The King consents to releasing all of them except *Aïda* and *Amonasro*. The Monarch then bestows upon the unwilling *Radames* the hand of *Amneris*, and, amid songs of jubilation, the act terminates. In the third act, the marriage of *Amneris* and *Radames* is on the eve of celebration. *Radames*, however, is devotedly attached to *Aïda*, and the maiden, urged thereunto by *Amonasro*, seeks to persuade the soldier to flee to Ethiopia and turn his sword against his native land. Without resolving upon the act of treachery, *Radames* lends an ear to her supplications. The party is about to take to flight, when the High Priest, *Ramfis*, and *Amneris*, both of whom have overheard the lovers, appear. *Aïda* and *Amonasro*, on the advice of *Radames*, escape. *Radames* remains to await his fate. This is speedily decided. *Radames*, in act the fourth, is tried on a charge of treason. *Amneris*, repentant, vainly endeavors to save his life, for the lover of *Aïda* scorns to renounce her, and is deaf to the entreaties of the daughter of the King, whose jealousy, as *Amneris* herself is aware, has brought about his downfall. The dénouement is not long delayed. The final picture shows the interior of the Temple of Vulcan. On high is the hall of worship; below, the vault in which *Radames*, doomed to die, is interred alive by the priests. As the stone is sealed over his head, *Aïda*, who has awaited *Radames* in the tomb, rises before him. The lovers are locked in a last embrace as *Amneris*, heart-broken, kneels in prayer on the marble which parts from the living the couple now united in death.

It is a less easy task to speak of Signor Verdi's music than of Signor Ghislanzoni's libretto. In the first place, a work of equal importance cannot be disposed of after a few rehearsals. And, in the second place, of the countless achievements of the composer, "Aïda" is that which presents the smallest number of "points." "Aïda" must, in fact, be viewed in its entirety. It is totally different from Verdi's familiar productions. "Il Ballo in Maschera," which marks a different epoch from that typified by "Ernani," is not nearly so distinct from the writer's most youthful labors as is "Aïda" from its immediate predecessor. Where most of Verdi's compositions are mainly more or less shapely *suites* of happy inspirations, "Aïda" is clearly the offspring of an almost Wagnerian system. In the new score there are, of course, passages where in melody and in treatment the author of "Il Trovatore" is readily detected. But in respect of plan, development, and coloring, the influence of modern theories is clear. "Aïda" is a grand lyrical drama, not likely, perhaps, to rouse the masses to tumultuous demonstrations of enthusiasm, but rich in beauties perceptible at once to the practiced ear, and unfolding themselves with overpowering eloquence to the least gifted listener on a second or third exposition. Loud applause was elicited last night by many portions of "Aïda." To excite continuous admiration, however, the subject needs a closer acquaintance than one sitting can beget.

We shall content ourselves, at present, with briefly noting the salient parts of "Aïda," and with the hurried review of its rendering to which the late hour at which the representation was concluded limits us. The instrumentation of the opera is delicious. The finales, and especially that of the first act, prove conclusively that Signor Verdi is as skilled as ever in the effective management of the masses, while the distribution of the voices is stamped by an art of which no equally strong evidence had previously been afforded. At the same time the orchestration, while full, is, whenever the situation suggests it, of the most delicate kind. We mentioned the name of Wagner in a foregoing paragraph. The principles of the composer of "Tannhaüser" have certainly had weight with Signor Verdi in the intimate connection he establishes in "Aïda" between the orchestra and the singers. Hence, a far more potent, because more subtle, charm; and hence, also, an obstacle to the popularization—if any one cares for the short-lived celebrity which tunefulness can confer upon any theme, however vulgar—of most of the numbers of "Aïda." In spite of the symmetry of the opera, some of its elements impress themselves with special force. The opening romance of the tenor, ("Celeste Aïda,") which should be sighed rather than sung, is a better specimen of melodious recitative than of a well-defined air. The duet and trio following are not conspicuous either, nor is the concerted music at the end of the opening scene. The *scena ed aria* of *Aïda*, commencing "Ritorna vincitor," expresses successfully the torment of the woman who must sacrifice either her love or her filial duty, but does not call for further reference. The consecration scene includes the finest music in the act. It begins with a weird invocation to the Goddess Fthà. Then comes two pages of quaint dance-tunes. After them the King invests *Radames* with the insignia of his rank. The phrase for basso, ("Nume, custode et vindice,") reminiscent of "L'Africaine," is of the utmost beauty and nobility, and its assignment to the tenor, and afterward to the choral mass, forms one of the most decidedly "telling" passages in the opera. The phrase is followed by a resumption of the strange invocation, the reiteration of which terminates the finale. The second act is ushered in by a chorus of female voices, which are intrusted with a quaint theme, broken in upon by the utterances of *Amneris*, who, in a brief and striking chromatic progression, sighs for the return of *Radames*. Three pages of fanciful and characteristic dance-music precede a repetition of the chorus. The duet between *Amneris* and *Aïda*, like the numbers generally, is more dramatic than lyric, although the short allegretto ("Amore, amore") is the offspring of something more than cleverness. Next in order is an Egyptian march, with a good rhythm and sufficient character, the spectacular after-incidents of the opera being accompanied by music which the composer has not forgotten to endow with local color, as well as Egyptian local color can be understood nowadays. The further business of this act is carried on to concerted strains. In the third act *Aïda* sings the best-defined aria in the opera. "O cieli azzurri," with its soft accompaniment, is conceived and treated after the fashion of Thomas' "Connais-tu le pays?" which, of course, it does not resemble in melody, though it must be said that three bars of the piece remind us so forcibly of "Non ti scordar di me" that if theft from one's self were plagiarism we should tax Signor Verdi with at least one offense in that direction. The duet between *Amonasro* and *Aïda* is on the plan of foregoing numbers of the sort, but the duet between *Aïda* and *Radames* is more fluent and impassioned, and impresses by the beauty of its phrases as well as by shapeliness and the exquisite management of the voices and instruments. In the fourth act are noticeable the duet between *Amneris* and *Radames*—a duet replete with vivid contrasts and progressively dramatic—and the final duo of the entombed lovers, into which, in our thought, Signor Verdi has not [illegible] the fervor and the strength which Bellini [illegible] in the last act of "Poliuto," and, in a slighter

tegree, Gounod, in the last tableau of "Faust," have portrayed in notes.

"Yesterday's representation was exceedingly good. We shall not attempt to review it with the care we shall gladly bestow upon a second and third rehearsal of "Aida" when the demands of the music are less exacting, and the space at our disposal is less limited, but shall cite merely the important incidents of the evening. Signor Campanini as *Radames* won a genuine triumph, both as a singer and an actor. The young tenor has a voice of which the "staying" quality, so to speak, is simply marvelous, and he uses it with unimpeachable taste and unflagging earnestness. Every piece in "Aida" found it equal to its requirements. Signor Campanini was not too robust in "Celeste Aida;" he gave the tenor notes in the elaborate concerted portions of the opera their fullest weight; and in the duet with *Aida* in the third act, and again at the close of the work, his exertions, vocal and histrionic, awoke real enthusiasm. M. Maurel personated *Amonasro* with the mingled dignity and fire the rôle admits of, and found an opportunity to rouse the spectators to tumultuous applause in the duet with *Aida*, in the third act, after which, though the curtain did not fall, he was summoned before the lights. Signor Nannetti pictured *Ramfis* most acceptably in respect of appearance and delivery, and Signor Scolara acquitted himself capably of the duties of the *King*. Mlle. Torriani was *Aida*, and Miss Cary *Amneris*. Mlle. Torriani was at her best in the duets with Signor Campanini, and her two arias, and especially the air on the banks of the Nile, were so well interpreted as to secure for the lady hearty applause. Miss Cary did ample justice to an exceptionally trying rôle. The audiences of the Academy have long been accustomed to the contralto's fresh and beautiful tones; but they could scarcely have been aware, until the first night of "Aida," that Miss Cary has passion and power as an actress, as well as gifts and culture as a songstress. Her scenes with *Aida* were carried on with a clear apprehension of the relative position of the rivals, and she met the exigencies of the different situations until her last words at the tomb of *Radames* were sung.

We have already noted that "Aida" was thoroughly successful. It was successful as a musical work, and the interpretation afforded great pleasure. We must also record that the stage-setting of the opera was among the most striking features of the entertainment. We do not recall any representation of Italian opera upon which such a wealth of scenery and dresses has been lavished. Every scene in "Aida" has been painted abroad, and there are six, two of which, the second scene of the first act and the final scene, are sets of exceptional elaborateness. Artistically nothing finer could be wished than the reproductions on canvas of the gorgeous temples of Egypt; and, from a spectacular stand-point, nothing could be presented in the way of animated and brilliant tableaux that would outdo the tableaux in "Aida." An augmented orchestra, a complete brass band, a small corps de ballet—including a rather undisciplined force of Ethiopian juveniles, and some trumpeters of old, who have not yet control of their unwieldy, but appropriate instruments—and brand-new dresses for every performer of the two hundred human beings who, in the second act, are gathered at once upon the stage, were beheld during last night's entertainment. We are very glad that the assemblage, mindful that Mr. Max Strakosch's industry and liberality enabled them to witness a recital of "Aida" worthy of any opera-house in Europe, insisted upon the gentleman's appearance before the curtain after the gorgeous pageant of act the second. Signor Muzio, who has striven diligently to insure the perfection of the "first night" of "Aida," was complimented in a like manner, the artists being recalled regularly after every act. "Aida" will be given again to-morrow evening.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

STATISTICS FOR NOVEMBER—SHORT CORN CROP ANTICIPATED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The November statistical report of the Department of Agriculture, now in press, makes a showing for the corn product quite as unfavorable as that which forecasted the short crop of 1869. The preliminary report of the aggregate quantity in that year indicated a total of 874,000,000 bushels, which was 220,000,000 bushels less than the estimate for the large crop of 1870, and the present returns point to a product of 858,000,000 bushels. The estimate of last year's crop in Illinois was 217,000,000 bushels. The estimate of the present crop is 132,000,000 bushels. Only six States show crops equal to last year's, viz.: Virginia, Georgia, Florida, West Virginia, Oregon, and Rhode Island. The percentage of deficiency in the principal corn-growing sections, in comparison with the total product of last year, is as follows: Kentucky, 4 per cent.; Ohio, 11; Indiana, 22; Illinois, 39; Iowa, 28; Missouri, 32; Kansas, 31. The deficiency for New-York is 8 per cent., and for Pennsylvania 16 per cent. In most of the Southern States the crop is smaller than that of last year. A direct comparison is made between the total product of grain in each county in 1872 and 1873, having for its elements both the comparative yield and the extent of the area.

The cotton reports of November, unlike those of the comparative condition earlier in the season, make exact estimates of the expected crop in each county, stated in the form of a percentage of last year's crop. The aggregate of these estimates varies little from 3,700,000 bales. The season for picking has been unusually fine thus far, yet the result may be modified by an exceptionably unfavorable season in the latter part of November and in December, or by storms affecting injuriously the saving of the top crop. The State percentages, in comparison with last year's, are calculated as follows: North Carolina, 98; South Carolina, 92; Georgia, 97; Florida, 97; Alabama, 91; Mississippi, 85; Louisiana, 80; Texas, 112; Arkansas, 102; Tennessee, 109 per cent. These figures would be much lower but for the increase of area planted. The estimated total area in round numbers is 9,500,000 acres. A tabulated statement of the results of these returns, including the area and yield per acre, will be found in the report now in press.

TRADE OF HAMBURG.

LETTER FROM THE CONSUL GENERAL OF GERMANY AT NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The following letter was yesterday received by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics from the Consul General of Germany:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

DEAR SIR: By direction of the State Government of Hamburg, I have the honor of transmitting to you the accompanying volume, containing the exhibits of the commerce and navigation of Hamburg during the year ending Dec. 31, 1872:

The tables show that the imports both by land and sea amounted to 73,097,102 hundred weights, representing a value of 672,467,625 Prussian thalers, as against 68,126,291 hundred weights and 603,243,950 thalers in the preceding year. The imports from the United States (east of the Pacific coast) are given as 2,036,389 hundred weights and 27,480,790 Prussian thalers, as against 2,043,504 hundred weights and 30,080,999 thalers in 1871.

No statistics of exports are recorded. Five thousand nine hundred and thirteen ships arrived at Hamburg in the year, of an aggregate capacity of 994,259 lasts, (a Hamburg last is about equal to about three tons,) as against 5,439 ships of 838,891 lasts in the preceding year. The number of vessels cleared was 5,899, of a capacity of 992,432 lasts, as against 5,457 ships of 838,571 lasts in 1871.

Seventy-four thousand four hundred and six passengers were forwarded from Hamburg in 1872 by sea to Transatlantic countries, directly and indirectly—of whom 67,893 went to the United States of America—as against 42,294 passengers—of whom 38,923 went to the United States—in 1871.

Statistics of Hamburg banking institutions, rates of exchange, &c., in each month of the year are given on pages 101 to 107, and on page 108 please find the weights, measures, and coins prevalent at Hamburg, compared with and reduced to those of the principal trading countries of the world.

A WARNING TO LIQUOR-DEALERS.

Mr. O. B. Plummer, of Bangor, Me., has advertised a special notice in the papers of that city reading thus: "This is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that from and after this date I will cause to be prosecuted, to the full extent of the law, any person or persons who may give or sell to me any intoxicants, either spirits, wine, ale, beer, or cider."

THE NEW KANSAS SENATOR.

Alluding to the appointment of Judge Robert Crozier, as United States Senator from Kansas, the Leavenworth *Times* says: "Mr. Crozier is an old resident of this city, and was an active supporter of Mr. Alexander Caldwell during the notorious Senatorial canvass of 1871, and was subsequently Mr. Caldwell's attorney before the Senate Committee of Elections and Privileges, and pleaded the cause of his client earnestly. He is a lawyer by profession, but has practiced little of late years, having given most of his time to the discharge of his duties as cashier of the First National Bank of this city. Mr. Crozier's name headed the list of a number of citizens inviting Mr. Caldwell, a few weeks since, to become a candidate for the Legislature from the Fourth Ward. From this it will be seen that he has been a consistent supporter of Caldwell. He never had a well defined position in any political party, and has never been recognized in this city or in this State as a leading Republican."

THE CAVOUR MONUMENT.

Writing from Turin, under date of Nov. 8, the London *Times* correspondent says:

"Last evening, after sunset, Turin and the surrounding country were wrapped in as dense a fog as ever London could have found seasonable at this time of the year. The air felt damp and chill, and weather-wise persons cheered their friends by repeating the proverb, '*Nebbia bassa buon tempo lassa*.' The moon, however, as it struggled through the clouds to show her watery face, was encircled with a halo which boded no good to the day's solemnity. In the morning we had no rain, but those who still prophesied that the day would be dry to the end were evidently men prone to hope against hope. It was only mildly drizzling as the invited spectators and the sovereign multitude began to gather in the Piazza Carlina. The hour appointed for the inauguration of the monument was 2 in the afternoon. The sight was gay and the scene extremely animated. Choice troops of various arms were drawn up in the area of the square, and with them the national battalions of the old and the new Italian capital. In the stands, under the lively-colored awnings, the élite of the Italian political world, with a sprinkling of ladies, were seated. In front, on a large carpet, in various groups, stood on one side of the royal pavilion soldiers and statesmen of high rank, and all the foreign Ministers; on the other, the Vice President of the Senate, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, and a large number of members of both Houses. Conspicuous among the Senators were Count Sclopis and Count Ponza Di San Martino; among the Deputies, old Tecchio, for many years President of the Chamber, remarkable for his high stature and long, flowing, snowy beard. Precisely at 2 all the bands struck up the royal march, and King Victor Emmanuel, followed by his sons, Prince Humbert and Prince Amadeus, and by his cousin, Prince Eugene, of Carignano, walked into the square, and placed himself in front of his pavilion. At this same moment the linen covering which swathed the monument dropped from the group, and the white marble stood out bright and chaste in the murky air. Then ensued a profound silence, when the Syndic or Mayor of Turin, Count Rignon, stepped forward, and with a clear, ringing voice, and a distinct accent, read his address to the King. The words he uttered were not many, but very much to the point. He very briefly, yet very fully, summed up the eminent services done by the great statesman to the cause of the country and of the dynasty, and thanked the great dignitaries of the State, the representatives of the cities of Italy, and the Ministers of foreign powers who on this solemn occasion had honored the old Piedmontese capital with their presence. When the Count concluded, amid loud cheers, the King held out his hand with royal grace and dignity, and spoke a few words of thanks to the city and to its worthy Magistrate. A notary then read the *procès verbal* of the transaction, when the King, followed by the Princes and by his brilliant suite, walked up to and round the monument. At that very moment, the rain, which had long been gathering over the immense assemblage—it was reckoned that at least 50,000 strangers crowded the hotels and lodging-houses of the city—came down in a torrent. Instantly there arose a grand confusion and a universal stampede. That was the crowning sight. The area of the vast square disappeared under a serried *testudo* of struggling umbrellas. There was a scamper of drenched uniforms and draggled silk dresses under such poor and precarious shelter as the awnings afforded. But presently the discomfiture was complete; the huddled mass of spectators tramped and paddled off in various directions, and the monument was left in solitude.

The statue, the work of the Florentine Dupré, is highly creditable to the executive powers of the artist. But as much cannot be said in favor of his inventive faculties. Cavour is represented standing on a lofty pedestal, robed in Roman garb, with a half-naked woman, signifying Italy, kneeling at his feet, clinging to him in a loving attitude, and holding up to his breast a wreath intended for his brow. On the pedestal and round the main figures are well-grouped allegorical statues, in a variety of attitudes, representing Right and Duty, Progress, and other impossible idealities, not to be deciphered without a key. The emblems and cognizances of the principal Italian cities are carved on the four sides of the pedestal, but it is, after all, a sorry jumble.

The rain has been incessant all the afternoon and evening, and the illumination, which had been prepared with so much care and at such a heavy expense, had to be put off to Monday night, a lesson to the Turin people to choose any other month rather than November for their open-air festivities. Indoors, in the great new Hall of the Carignano Palace, the Turin Municipality had spread a sumptuous banquet for 500 guests, mostly old friends of Count Cavour. The dinner was served by the staff of the Hôtel d'Europe, the most comfortable house of entertainment in all Italy. As the dessert was laid, the Syndic, Count Rignon, who presided, rose and proposed the healths of the King, of the foreign Ministers, of the Senators and Deputies, of the Cabinet Ministers, and, finally, of the representatives of the Italian and foreign press. After a few words from the Portuguese Minister, the English Minister, Sir Augustus Paget, rose, and, in excellent French, delivered a very telling speech, expressing the deep sympathy felt by his country in the cause of Italy, and of the love and admiration entertained by every true Englishman for the great statesman by whose exertions the success of that noble cause had been insured. He also conveyed in touching words his regret at the absence through indisposition of his distinguished countryman, who had been so intimate a friend of Cavour throughout the period of his successful career, who had so greatly admired and loved, and, to the best of his power, countenanced and supported the great Italian statesman. This allusion to Sir James Hudson, the former British Minister at Turin, electrified the audience and elicited loud and enthusiastic cheers. Sir Augustus concluded by raising a cry in which he felt sure that all his countrymen would join him—a cry of 'Vive l'Italie!' He was followed by Count Ponza Di San Martino, who also dwelt with great eloquence on the debt of gratitude which his country owed to England and to Sir James Hudson. There were other speeches by Count Mamiani, as Vice President of the Senate; by Signor Bianchieri, as President of the House of Deputies; by Peruzzi, as Syndic of Florence, and in the name of the Syndics of all the Italian cities, and, finally, by Signor Minghetti as President of the Council of Ministers, who dwelt on the immense obligation under which all Italy lay, not only to the great Piedmontese Minister, but also to all the statesmen, the army, and the people of this little Piedmont, by the valor, wisdom, and devotion of which the great work of national regeneration had been mainly achieved. All these speeches were received with well-deserved plaudits. Still the event of the evening was the address of Sir Augustus Paget, whose words awoke a responsive chord in the heart of every man present. The meeting broke up amid loud shouts of '*Viva Inghilterra!*' Baron Kendall, the popular German Minister, the French Chargé d'Affaires, and all the diplomatic body, graced the banquet, as well as the inauguration of the Cavour Monument, with their presence."

MOVEMENTS OF INGERSOLL AND FARRINGTON AFTER THE VERDICT.

After Judge Davis had rendered his decision postponing the passing of sentence until Saturday, Ingersoll and Farrington were removed by the court officers to the room adjoining the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and subsequently taken to the Sheriff's office, where they had protracted interviews with their relatives. It was announced by the Clerk of Arrest that they would be conveyed to the Tombs at 10 P. M. They were taken there, however, till 1:30 this morning, after an ineffectual attempt had been made to secure a stay from Judge Davis.

MR. S. A. HITCHCOCK'S BENEFACTIONS.

It is stated that Mr. Samuel A. Hitchcock, of Brimfield, Mass., who died recently, leaving a property estimated at $3,000,000, did not leave a will. His gifts during his life were large, comprising the endowment of the Hitchcock Free High School in his native town, with buildings and funds, at an outlay of $80,000; donations to Amherst College, commencing a quarter of a century ago, and aggregating $175,000, the largest single amount given to the institution being $100,000, presented last year; contributions to the fund of the Andover Theological Seminary, footing up $120,000; $50,000 to the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., and $8,000 to Tabor (Iowa) College. Mr. Hitchcock also made handsome presents to the Congregational denomination, gave to the church at Brimfield, a number of years ago, $5,000 as a fund, and within a year, gave $40,000 toward the Congregational house in Boston. The full extent of his benefactions is believed to reach $650,000.

AN IRRITABLE BOSTON LAWYER.

At a recent session of the Massachusetts Superior Court in Lowell, eight verdicts of guilty were rendered by the juries in liquor trials, in nearly all of which a Boston lawyer had appeared for the defense. He became so displeased at his want of success that he declared to the jury that he had lost all confidence in them, that it seemed to be useless to expect them to acquit anybody charged with liquor selling, whatever the evidence might be, and that he found Middlesex juries very different from what he supposed them to be. He then reflected severely upon his Honor Judge Bacon, saying that the Judge had joined with the crowd in laughing at his arguments to the jury. He was interrupted by the Judge, who disclaimed having shown him discourtesy, and informed him that such language could not be tolerated. The attorney then repeated the assertion that his Honor "had joined with the mob in laughing at him," upon which he was ordered to stop, and a severe reprimand was administered by the Judge, who declared that such conduct justified an immediate committal for contempt, and that the slightest repetition of it would be visited with punishment.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

THE QUESTION OF DISCIPLINE.

WHAT OTHER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES SAY ABOUT DROPPING MR. TILTON FROM THE ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP—A LIVELY DISCUSSION—A CONFERENCE REFUSED.

A meeting of the congregation of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was held last evening for the purpose of receiving and considering a communication which had been received from the committee of the Church of the Pilgrims and of Clinton Avenue Church concerning the action taken by Plymouth Church at a meeting held on the evening of Oct. 31, by dropping from the roll of membership a member of the church present at the meeting, "against whom specific and serious charges were known to be pending," and "intimately connected with the good name of the pastor of the church, if any attempt were made to rebut them by pleading that the statements charged as slanders were justified by facts.' The occasion was evidently regarded as of serious importance, for the lecture-room attached to the church, in which the meeting was held, was crowded to its fullest extent. Gentlemen were stationed at the door who denied admittance to any but members of the congregation and the representatives of the press.

Mr. R. Raymond was nominated Moderator of the meeting.

Rev. R. M. Halliday, Clerk of the church, then stated the purpose for which the meeting had been called together, and submitted the following communication which had been received from the Church of the Pilgrims, and from Clinton Avenue Church:

BROOKLYN, Nov. 8, 1873.

To the Pastor and Members of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, New-York:

DEAR BRETHREN: For many years we, as Congregational churches, have dwelt in hearty fellowship with you, meeting with you gladly in conferences and councils, interchanging members with you, as those have chanced to change their residence, and manifesting in all ways, on whatever opportunity, our cordial Christian confidence and regard.

We have done this in the belief that you, as a church, held and taught the Evangelical faith, and were solicitous with us to honor and maintain, in your internal discipline, the interests and the law of Christian purity.

It is now publicly reported, without contradiction, that at a meeting of your church, properly convened, and numerously attended, held on the evening of Oct. 31, you voted, by a large majority, to drop from the roll of your membership, without examination and without censure, a member of the church, present in the meeting, against whom specific and serious charges were known to be pending, which had been presented by a brother in the church, which had been accepted by the committee of the church, and of which the accused had been duly notified—charges vitally affecting the Christian character of the accused, if they should be proven and unexplained, and intimately connected with the good name of your Pastor, if any attempt were made to rebut them by pleading that the statements charged as slanders were justified by facts—that you did this upon the ground, as stated in your preamble, that the accused member had "abandoned his connection with the church by prolonged absence from all its services and ordinances," and that your Pastor, in advocating this action, declared in substance, the church acquiescing, that the Plymouth Church "is not, and never has been, like many of the New-England Congregational churches;" that one of its two prominent principles has been "that the door of entrance to it should be as large as humanity," and the other "that the door of emission from it should be as large as necessity;" and that the policy adopted by the church has been, when a charge of wrong-doing was made against a member, and the case was thought one which, if pursued, would turn the church from its great Gospel work, for the Examining Committee to go to the accused and advise him quietly to withdraw from the church.

The policy is here, as we understand it, distinctly avowed, as having been deliberately adopted and pursued, and as therefore proper to be applied to the exciting and prominent case at that moment before the church, of avoiding the thorough investigation of complaints charging members of the church with unchristian conduct, by requesting the accused, if there should seem occasion for the accusation, to withdraw from the church, without censure, in anticipation of such investigation.

This is not a withdrawal of watch and discipline on the part of the church, for the sake of relieving innocent persons, suspected of no moral delinquency, from obligations which, to them, have come to seem burdensome.

It is not even represented as a hazardous, but a seemingly necessary expedient, adopted reluctantly, in some extreme and exceptional case, the prosecution of which might be attended with peculiar embarrassments.

It is announced as a prevailing policy of the church, amounting, with inevitable force, to a definite and permanent abandonment by it of that duty of watchfulness over its members which involves a careful and ample investigation when proof is offered of their unchristian conduct, with such subsequent and remedial church-work as the case may demand, and the word and the Spirit of God point out.

It seems to us undeniably plain that such a course, however attractive as avoiding trouble, and giving opportunity to escape such issues as it never is pleasant to encounter, is directly subversive of all true Christian discipline;

That it is unjust to those aggrieved by another's wrong-doing, as denying them the opportunity to make his guilt manifest, and shielding him from the public condemnation which is often to them their only reparation;

That it is injurious even to the person accused, as tending to diminish his sense of his guilt, while withdrawing from him those Christian processes of remonstrance, rebuke, and, if he be obdurate, of final excision from the church, under censure, the fruit of which may be to lead him to repentance;

That it is injurious to the church whose Christian wisdom is developed, whose patience is exercised, whose sense of the beauty and obligation of righteousness is reinforced, and whose fair fame is vindicated by the careful, considerate, and prayerful exercise of its power of discipline;

That it is injurious to the world, which is encouraged and almost justified in deriding the practical morality of the church and exalting in contrast its own societies, which at least expel unworthy members;

That it is, most of all, injurious to Christ, whose law for the treatment of the trespassing brother, contained in the eighteenth chapter of Matthew, it distinctly disregards; whose spirit it represents as one of fear, not of wisdom, love, and of a sound mind, and whose name it dishonors in the house of His friends.

It seems to us to offer opportunity, and positive inducement, to the flagrant transgressor of whatever rules of morality or religion, to evade all scrutiny and censure by the church, by simply absenting himself, without reason given, from its services and communion—an act which constitutes of itself an offense, instead of operating to palliate another.

Such a course of action appears to us especially untimely, and especially dangerous, when the sin alleged is against the good name of a minister of Christ, in whose undimmed repute for purity of life the whole church has an interest; against whom circumstantial and damaging statements are alleged to have been made, by the member whom the church thus puts beyond its reach; concerning whom suspicion is almost sure to be increased by such an apparent avoidance of duty; and where the proper opportunity to vindicate his name is certainly sacrificed.

But such a course must be always untimely, always dangerous; without warrant in the Word, without support of Christian wisdom, and involving tendencies that can be only prolific of evil.

We are impressed with the conviction that credit cannot properly be given to the letters dimissory of a church which adopts and avows such a policy; that even its unchallenged members will lose the claim which grows out of their membership, to the confidence of other Christians and churches, so long as the church with which they are connected distinctly repudiates its prime obligation to watch over their purity, to investigate its evidence when it is assailed, and to publicly declare its discovered absence; that, while injuring itself by such a course, the church brings discredit upon the communion with which it is associated, and does great wrong to the whole Christian brotherhood.

And we feel that we, as related and neighboring Congregational Churches, are not at liberty, before our own consciences, or before the Master and Judge of all, to remain silent when a policy is avowed which impresses us as so novel, so unscriptural, so dangerous in its present application, and so demoralizing, that we cannot continue in unquestioning fellowship with any church which accepts and declares it.

In remembrance, therefore, of the pleasant relations which have so long subsisted between us, in the hope that there may be explanations by you which will cast a new and welcome light on the position which you have assumed, or that you may be moved by our representations to revise your late action, and adopt a course more in harmony with the law of Christ, and with the common usage of our churches, we earnestly invite you, by your pastor and a committee, to meet with us, in private conference, at your own lecture-room, as speedily as possible, on such a day as you may appoint, that we may more fully ascertain from yourselves the nature and the reason of the action which you have taken, and may more largely present to you the effect of that action, as now understood, on your own church, and on its relations to those hitherto associated with it.

We do this, brethren, not as assuming the slightest authority over you, or seeking in the least to invade the prerogatives which are as dear to us as to you. We do it in the exercise of that fraternal right which always accompanies fraternal obligation, and which is, therefore, vitally involved in our fellowship with you. We do it in accordance with the evident and perennial principle, essential to Congregationalism, which is correctly and clearly stated in your Church Manual, published by vote of the church in 1854, that Congregational Churches "may admonish each other, in case of heresy, lax discipline, or any scandalous offense."

We do it in absolute kindness of spirit, but under the deepest convictions of duty, believing that you, however unconsciously, are imperiling the name, the influence, and the future, of all our churches; that you are giving the sanction of your large numbers and prominent position to measures and a policy which will recoil, with injurious effect, on your own fame and Christian power, and which will work a sure disaster wherever applied; that you are leaving a palpable blight on the name of your pastor, by seeming to shrink from that investigation which the man accused of slanders against him distinctly challenged; that you are doing essential dishonor to the Lord Himself by representing His kingdom on earth as a promiscuous and casual society, without cohesion or law, out of which any offender may pass, at any moment, whatever his offense, without resistance, and without rebuke.

Brethren, in face of an error so vital and vast, and so threatening in its consequences, we cannot be silent. We are constrained to ask this interview with you. And we must further request that, if no essentially different state of facts from that which now appears, and which has been above recited, shall be presented by your committee in the conference which we seek; if your recent action is to remain, as it seems to us, an energetic principle of evil in your own church, and of instant detriment and bad example to every other—the same committee may be instructed to unite with us, according to the venerable rule of our fathers, in calling a properly representative council of the Congregational Churches of the country, to which your recent action, with the general policy of discipline involved in it, shall be submitted, and by which you shall be advised on your duty in the matter, and we on our further fellowship with you.

We are, brethren, with affectionate recollections, and earnest prayers for your Christian welfare,

Yours, for the faith and order of the Gospel,

RICHARD S. STORRS, Pastor.	
RICHARD P. BUCK,	Committee of the Church of the Pilgrims.
ARCHIBALD BAXTER,	
DWIGHT JOHNSON,	
JOSHUA M. VAN COTT,	
ELI MYGATT, Jr.,	
WALTER T. HATCH,	
LUCIEN BIRDSEYE,	
WM. IVES BUDDINGTON, Pastor.	
ALFRED S. BARNES,	Committee of the Clinton Avenue Church.
JAMES W. ELWELL,	
HARVEY B. SPELMAN,	
THOMAS S. THORP,	
AUGUSTUS F. LIBBY,	
FLAMEN B. CANDLER,	
CALVIN C. WOOLWORTH,	

Mr. McKay proposed, as the simplest solution of the matter, that Plymouth Church should accede to the request of the two churches named, for a Committee of Conference, and that the Pastor of Plymouth Church should appoint that committee, and also name the day upon which the conference should be held.

Mr. Gilbert requested the meeting not to sanction the resolution, and proposed, as an amendment, the adoption of the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, This Church has received a letter from the Church of the Pilgrims and the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, asking for a conference concerning the alleged lax discipline of this church; and

Whereas, This letter, confessedly based on public report merely, expresses a settled conviction that this church is in error, "vital and vast;" that we have done "essential dishonor to the Lord himself;" that our policy is "unscriptural and demoralizing;" that such action as the letter accuses us of taking "must be always untimely, always dangerous, without warrant in the Word, without support of Christian wisdom, and involving tendencies that can be only prolific of evil;" and

Whereas, Besides this prejudgment of the case, this letter distinctly threatens us with a withdrawal of fellowship, therefore,

Resolved, That while we cherish as sacred the remembrance of many years of harmonious co-operation in Christian work and worship with the Church of the Pilgrims, and the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, and should look with great pain upon anything which threatened to disturb the peace and love that have hitherto existed between us, the circumstances recited leave us no alternative but to decline the proposed conference. While this church is, in the words of her Manual, (Rule 1,) "an independent ecclesiastical body, and in matters of doctrine, order, and discipline, amenable to no other organization," she will nevertheless, in the words of the same Manual, (Rule 2,) "extend to other evangelical churches, and receive from them, that fellowship, advice, and assistance which the laws of Christ require." In accordance with these, her immemorial declarations, Plymouth Church is at all times ready to be advised and admonished by sister churches, according to the ancient, approved, Congregational method, beginning with proper inquiry into facts, and proceeding through successive steps of mutual explanation and discussion to the final expression of opinion, including, if need be, admonition or censure. But Plymouth Church is not ready to reverse this order, and submit first to censure, secondly to argument, and afterward to a request for the facts.

Resolved, That the clerk of this church be instructed to send to the Church of the Pilgrims and to the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church copies of this preamble and resolutions.

Several members then addressed the meeting, the general feeling of which was in favor of the amendment, and a direct antagonism to any conference with the churches forwarding the communication. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of the church, also spoke to the same purport.

Mr. Shearman spoke strongly against the communication, and denied that, as a letter, it had the authority of the churches from which it came. It was prepared, he said, by the committees of those widely-separated churches, and presented to the Clerk of the Plymouth Church at 10 o'clock in the morning. The matter bore evidence of haste, and a disinclination to let the matter come before those two churches for their indorsement. Touching the insinuations which it contained against their pastor, he had only to say, he was the best beloved and most influential among them.

Mr. Raymond said he would vote for the amendment of Mr. Gilbert, and spoke in terms strongly adverse to the communication which had been forwarded. It was a document, he said, founded upon public report uncontradicted, and in his mind was very much in the nature of an order to show cause. [Applause]. It was not even a public report, but, on the contrary, was private and inquisitorial; a report which, if it came from persons of less illustrious piety, he would call infamous. He protested against Plymouth Church going into any conference. It was much better that they should not come together, for, if they did, it would very much resemble the scientific problem which he had often heard propounded as to what would be the result when an irresistible force came in contact with an immovable body. [Laughter and applause.]

Rev. Edward Beecher, after a few introductory remarks, said: The letter of the two churches gives to us no evidence that the gentlemen signing it were authorized by their churches to act at all in the matters concerned; but we have heard, and believe that at church meetings these signers were appointed a committee to take proper steps in relation to a supposed state of things in Plymouth Church. The letter drawn up by them was served upon the pastor and clerk of Plymouth Church Nov. 8, 1873. The necessary absence of the pastor delayed the laying of this letter before Plymouth Church for two weeks. On Nov. 22, 1873, a second letter from these churches was received, declaring that on Nov. 21 the letter of the committee, that had been served on Plymouth Church two weeks before, was read to the respective churches, and approved by them. It seems then, that this letter was drawn up and served upon Plymouth Church two weeks before the two churches purporting to send it had heard it read or authorized it to be sent; and that it was the letter simply of the committees! No church is warranted in authorizing any committee to prepare a document that touches the vitals of good neighborhood, and to send it in the name of the church while that church has not seen it or heard it read, and no after authentication of such missive by the vote of the church can change the character of such an assumption of authority by a committee.

And its full importance cannot be estimated until it is understood that the motive of such a disorderly and dangerous perversion of Congregational usage was an anxiety to save Plymouth Church from irregularity in transacting its own proper business.

These brothers are professing to act in accordance with the third way of church communion specified in the Cambridge platform, and technically called the way of admonition; but it is evident that they have disregarded the well-known principles of the Congregational system.

The principles of Congregationalism forbid the attempt to censure a church in a public document, and to impute to them various fearful consequences of their conduct, before the facts are thoroughly ascertained by private interviews, and appropriate efforts have been made to remove the evils apprehended. Such a course tends directly to promote alienation and division among churches, and to lead to wide-spread evil.

Rather than be exposed to such disorderly intrusion and meddling in the name of fellowship, high-minded churchmen prefer to withdraw from such communion. It is a course eminently adapted to injure the good name and influence of Congregationalism in this important centre of influence. By neglecting the prescribed, orderly, and reasonable course usually adopted, these brethren have put a false construction on the statements of our pastor, and made them the basis of imputing to us principles of discipline which we utterly repudiate and reject. They have, in fact, said that we "have adopted a policy novel, unscriptural, dangerous in its present application, and demoralizing;" that we "represent the kingdom of Christ on earth as a promiscuous and casual society, without cohesion or law, out of which any offender may pass at any moment, whatever his offense, without resistance and without rebuke."

In view of such allegations of fact and constructions of language, we distinctly declare that the facts alleged have never existed; that the construction of our pastor's language is manifestly wrong; that the dangerous principles imputed to us have never been held in theory or resorted to in practice; and that without boasting we challenge the comparison of our true Christian oversight and discipline of our large church with that of either of the churches which have censured us. Let us consider these points in order.

What alleged facts, then, are the basis of this whole elaborate presentation? They are that a member of the church, under charges, was before the church and ready to answer, and that the church went on and excluded him, in order to escape from an investigation of his case.

To this our reply is, that no member of the church was before us, but one who had long before fully withdrawn and excluded himself from the communion of our church. We did not cut him off from our communion, but he had for years cut himself off; and we, on this ground, esteemed and declared ourselves discharged of any further inspection over him, and dropped his name, in accordance with our Rule 7, where we say that, in case any have abandoned their connection with the church by prolonged absence, or otherwise, they may be dropped from the roll. In such a case, the church does not cut them off; they cut themselves off, and the church notes the fact, and drops their names.

If now it should be alleged that this recognition of the termination of membership by the act of the individual, and not by the act of the church, is only a part of the loose principles and proceedings of Plymouth Church, and that the Congregational system does not acknowledge any such way of terminating church membership, that there must be a trial and an act of the church to effect it, we reply that it has been from the very beginning an avowed principle in the Congregational system that a man can thus cut himself off from the church, and cease to be a member of it.

In view of the four years' absence of the individual in question, the church in fact had assumed that he had, in the words of the rule, fully withdrawn and divided himself from the communion of the church. It is true that after this long course of years an individual brought charges against him before the Committee of Discipline. It was alleged, nevertheless, from the outset, by members of that committee, that he was not a member of the church, and that it was useless to attempt to discipline him. The majority of the committee decided, however, to present the charges to him; on which he most explicitly declared, first verbally to a committee, and afterward in writing, that he was not a member of the church, and had not been for four years, and that he was not subject to their jurisdiction.

On this the committee recognized the true state of facts, as it had been practically apprehended by the church for years before, and recommended, not his exclusion from the church—he had already cut himself off—but a correction of the roll of the church in accordance with the facts.

It is alleged that he was present and ready to speak. So he was, but not as a member of the church. Even if he had claimed to be, his claim could not have undone what had already been done, and recognized as done. After putting himself out, he could not by a word put himself back to gain an end. But he did not attempt to put himself back; he did not pretend that he had rescinded his action. On the other hand, he reaffirmed it. What, then, becomes of the fundamental position of this letter, that we voted to drop a member of the church, present in the meeting? The individual in question was not a member of the church; he did not regard himself as such. The church did not regard him as such. Therefore to have attempted to try him as a church member when he was not one, would have been disorderly and uncongregational. The church, therefore, voted to drop his name from the roll, and in so doing they were sustained by unimpeachable and universal congregational authority.

We come now to the construction of the language of our pastor by these brethren. It is above all things important, before building such tremendous consequences on the alleged language of our pastor, to be sure that they have that language accurately, and in its true relations. How natural and easy would it have been in a private conversation with the pastor to ascertain whether he had been truly represented, and what he was aiming at in his statements. But this they did not do. On what authority, then, do they rest? It is "public report uncontradicted," if any one can tell what that is. Many things have been said about this matter, and published in the papers, that are utterly false. The professed report by these brethren of our pastor's words is in important particulars defective and erroneous.

And yet, taking it as they give it, it does not sustain their allegations. They tell us that our pastor said, "Plymouth Church is not, and never has been, like many of the New-England Congregational churches." What then? May she not in that fact be nearer genuine Congregationalism, and not more remote from it? This remark has especial respect to the view so stringently set forth by many New-England churches that church membership can be terminated only by death, letter to another church, or excommunication. From this view we dissent, and in so doing—as has been shown—come nearer to genuine Congregationalism than those who hold it. Again, they represent him as saying, "The door of entrance to the church should be as large as humanity." What then? Should it not be! Does this say or imply that there are no qualifications for entering it; that all men of all characters, infidels, atheists, and the most grossly immoral are welcome to enter it, and that this is a fundamental principle of Plymouth Church, in spite of her immemorial and careful examination of all who enter, as to the evidence of their repentence and faith in Christ, and purpose to lead a holy life?

But here occurs a serious case of defective representation. Our pastor, in immediate connection with this remark, and as explanatory of it, said:

"It was designed to give an invitation to all to come into the church who really felt a desire to come in through faith in Christ, for the purpose of a loving obedience to the Lord Jesus Christ, and to all persons who gave reasonable evidence of sincerity in their purpose of godly living."

What then shall be said of such statements as that our pastor represents the kingdom of Christ on earth as a promiscuous and casual society? Does any church place the conditions of membership higher than he did in those remarks? Does the Bible? Yet the writer of this letter to Plymouth Church had before him a report of our pastor's words by the same reporter from whose report our present statement is taken.

The idea of our pastor plainly was that there was in our church no aristocratic exclusiveness, no exclusion for color, or nationality, or grade of social position, that therefore it would include a great variety of elements to be harmonized, and that this must be regarded in the administration of the church.

Again, they represent him as saying, "The door of emission from the church should be as large as necessity." What then? Will any one say that it should not be? Is not the rule already quoted from so many Congregational authorities based on this principle?

We come now to another case of serious misrepresentation. This letter represents our pastor as saying that the policy adopted by the church has been, when a "a charge of wrong-doing was made against a member, and the case was thought one which, if pursued, would turn the church from its great Gospel work, for the Examining Committee to go to the accused and advise him quietly to withdraw from the church." Of this they say:

"The policy is here, as we understand it, distinctly avowed as having been deliberately adopted and pursued, and as, therefore proper to be applied to the exciting and prominent case then before the church, of avoiding the thorough investigation of complaints charging members of the church with unchristian conduct, by requesting the accused, if there should seem occasion for the accusation, to withdraw from the church, without censure, in anticipation of such investigation."

These allegations represent the pastor as speaking of cases in which a judicial process has been commenced and charges made. He did not speak of such cases at all, but of cases looked into and carefully examined by the Committee on Discipline, before any judicial process had been commenced. He did not say that it was a principle in all cases to invite persons to withdraw to avoid judicial investigation. He stated that in certain cases members were requested to withdraw. He was speaking, not to the world at large, but to his own church, who would know to what cases he referred. There was at that very time a case of the kind referred to, in which the continuance of church membership would be injurious to the church, and in which an investigation would be sure to fail and to exert an injurious influence on the church. In that case it was thought best that the parties should withdraw from the church, and they did. If you desire any further information on the case, I do not doubt that the pastor or deacons will freely give it.

But while in such cases we resort to such measures, in cases of gross immorality, such as the Scriptures make a ground of discipline and exclusion, this church would uphold to its full extent the rigor of Christian discipline, and no less in other cases where the honor of Christianity called for a defense.

At the same time, in so large a church, and one composed of such varied materials, judicial proceedings are eminently undesirable, and should be avoided as far as possible. There are those whose ideas of Christian discipline seem to include only judicial proceedings, by an undue and excessive resort to which many churches have weakened and some destroyed themselves. We regard the most important part of discipline to be the prevention of evil by moral influence, by watchfulness and faithful care, and we invite our brethren to become acquainted with the extent and thoroughness of our discipline.

It may be said that the Congregational churches do not agree with this church in their views of the mode of leaving a church, and do not regard any man as out of the church without an act of the church. It may be a question whether the views of this church as to terminating church membership are right. There is no doubt that we regard them as right, and that we do not hold to dealing with a church member in the manner alleged in their document.

The question then resolves itself into a difference of views as to the covenant. Does the church covenant imply the power of withdrawal or not?

On this point we are not bound by anything but the Scriptures. This is a fundamental Congregational principle. All Congregational platforms and manuals avow this, and make it the fundamental principle of the system.

Let, then, any passage of Scripture, any command, any precedent be produced that condemns our view. Let there be produced any injunction of a stringent covenant, such as is claimed, out of which there is no egress but by death, dismissal, or excommunication.

No such passages can be produced. Nay, the existence of any formal covenant in the primitive churches cannot be proved. Certainly it is not possible to prove the existence of any other covenant in the primitive, apostolic Congregational churches, to whose proceedings, as to a precedent, such frequent appeals are made by Congregational writers. If it be said that the tendencies of this view are to destroy the discipline and the cohesion of the church, we reply that it tends to remove elements of evil, which the stringent system retains. It is notorious that many persons are retained in Congregational churches, who do not regard themselves as regenerated, and others who injure the cause of religion, and ought to be out of the churches, and yet cannot be made the subjects of discipline at all, or not without rending the church. If our Congregational churches could be cleared of all such elements they would be purer, more harmonious, more efficient. But the stringent view of the covenant prevents it, and retains elements which tend to paralyze the church—and yet it is based on no command or example in the Word of God.

In conclusion, Mr. Beecher said a few words as to the spirit and style of this communication of the churches. He remarked: I have shown what the orderly way is of admonishing a church. The first step is private conference and inquiry, to ascertain the facts. Their proceeding was irregular, and so regardless of congregational safeguards of the rights of the churches that I cannot but regard it as adapted, if not intended, to override the liberty of Plymouth Church; and as such I hope we may resist and rebuke it, not only for the sake of the dignity and freedom of this church, but in behalf of every weak church that might be brought into subjection by an arrogant neighbor, and not have the power of resistance, which happily Plymouth Church has. We can not object to the true principles of church fellowship, as leading authorities have set them forth. Any truly fraternal and orderly proceedings should be cordially received and reciprocated. So far as their censures of hypothetical views of church discipline are concerned, there is nothing to be said against them, and if they can find any church or churches to which they apply, they should be encouraged in an orderly admonition of them. To us they have no application. Such being the facts of the case, I see no need of a conference or of a council.

Mr. McKay insisted that the proper course would be to pass his resolution in favor of the conference, and said that all that had been stated to the contrary only convinced him that this was the action which should be taken by the congregation of Plymouth Church.

Mr. Benedict was in favor of a conference. He thought that they ought to go to these other churches and point out that they were mistaken in the facts.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher next addressed the meeting. He said he had been more than a quarter of a century connected with Plymouth Church, and this was the first time it had fallen to its lot to be in a serious difficulty. He could say, without being misunderstood, that he sometimes took greater pleasure in the speech of those opposed to him than of those who agreed with him, but at the same time he did not say this with the view of leading Mr. McKay to suppose that he agreed with him in the resolutions which he had brought forward. If any one supposed from what had happened, or was likely to happen, that he could be moved from the confidence he had in Richard S. Storrs, or in Dr. Buddington, and in other gentlemen whose names were appended to the document under discussion, such a supposition would be entirely erroneous. He had been so busily engaged all his life among the congregation of Plymouth Church that he had time to make but few acquaintances and friendships. Dr. Storrs was, however, an exception. No man had admired more than he Dr. Storrs' brilliant talent, his ripe scholarship, or his masterly presentation of his thoughts, and if he had only been brought up in Indiana instead of Boston, where he would have acquired more of the Western freedom of thought and utterance, he believed he would have been more popular than any other man in the American church. So far as his character was concerned, if Richard S. Storrs were to follow him to the gallows, his latest testimony would be that aught he might do would be done from a sense of honor and duty, and not from any mean or base motive. What he said thus largely of Dr. Storrs he could say in a lesser degree, in proportion to his slighter intimacy, of Dr. Buddington. How came it, then, that they should be thrown into a position in which, he thought, they were entirely mistaken? He held it to be a mistake, and no more. He could very well understand how two gentlemen who had come from New-England might look upon the more open, democratic policy of a church like Plymouth Church. He was disposed to apply to this mistake of theirs the most generous construction. While he held the report to be proper under the circumstances, from their point of view, he wished it to be understood that he did not sympathize with their motives. They had made a mistake, but it was one in which Plymouth Church could not consent to concur by any action of its own. It might be asked if it was their duty to concede the fundamental principles of congregationalism as they were accustomed to employ them. There were several views on that subject, and Plymouth Church might be said to represent one view. He held that they were bound to stand true to that principle, not for their own sake alone, but for the sake of all the churches around him. Theirs was a democratic congregationalism, good neighborhood, such as the equality of like and equal families. He took his stand on the platform of the manual of Plymouth Church, which stated that the Church was an independent ecclesiastical body, and in matters of order and discipline amenable to no other organization. At the same time that they were perfectly and absolutely independent, they had no desire to be solitary or unsympathetic, but were anxious to stand in good fellowship with all churches. But in matters of ecclesiastical polity, the Presbyterian Churches of Brooklyn had as much right to come in and criticise their proceedings as the Pilgrims' Church, or the Church of Clinton avenue. In matters of church government, Mr. Beecher said that he would not have the church governed by ecclesiastical machinery, but by the force of sympathy and love and union. Ecclesiasticism he would put beneath his feet, and he would have the church absolutely free and independent. He believed that the influence of Plymouth Church had been felt all over the country, and over remote parts of the globe. It had been felt in doctrine, in liberty, in ethics, in peace, in the church, in missionary labors, which should have shielded Plymouth Church from the censure which had been bestowed upon it in the communication under discussion. The speaker, after some further remarks, concluded by supporting the amendment.

The question was then put, and the amendment was carried by a large majority, there being only a few dissentient votes.

The meeting adjourned.

BOOKS FOR THE ARMY.

The United States Military Post Library Association was organized in 1861, and has for its object the promotion of the religious, moral, and intellectual interests of the 30,000 enlisted men of the United States Army. The object is sought to be attained by establishing and sustaining libraries, and opening reading-rooms at all the principal stations of the army, and by encouraging a taste for literary and debating societies, as a means of elevating the moral character of the men. The great majority of the regiments are removed from the advantages of civil life, and in the absence of a liberal supply of books, the men are exposed to the temptations and vices peculiar to military life. During the late war valuable libraries were swept away from many of the posts, and the association has done much to replace them; over 100,000 copies of the leading newspapers and periodicals were distributed within the past year. The association is supported by voluntary contributions, and among the principal subscribers are President Grant, E. Remington & Sons, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Hon. Wm. H. Aspinwall, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Robert Hoe, William Astor, and others. An appeal is made for $20,000 at present to meet pressing wants, and the education of the Prussian and other European troops, is pointed out to show the necessity of affording similar facilities to the men who compose the United States Army.

OPENING OF A NEW RAILROAD.

The Harlem River branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad was opened for public travel on Monday morning according to announcement, but owing to the severe storm which prevailed at the time, very few passengers residents on the line availed themselves of the new facilities of travel, beyond those whose business rendered their usual visits to the City a necessity. On Tuesday and yesterday, the number of passengers over the road was quite large and exceeded expectations, and all appeared to be delighted with the change in the mode of transit. The road is built in the best manner, with double track of steel rails, and ballasted with stone, except where piles are used. The stations or passenger depots are not yet completed, but the carpenters and plasterers are busily engaged upon them, and they will soon present a neat appearance, and will furnish very good accommodations for all who may have occasion to use them. The country through which the road passes has been completely isolated from the rest of the world, so far as railroad transit is concerned, and on that account its picturesque landscape and water scenery have failed to attract the attention of New-York business men as a place of residence. It is anticipated that a great change in this respect will be witnessed with the ensuing Spring.

A GERMAN TWEED.

It is believed that Dr. George Thomas Setzer, who was employed in the Register's office of Bremen, Germany, and who lately absconded after committing extensive forgeries, is at present in this City. Dr. Sitzer was intrusted with the entire management of the office by the Register, and was for several years a heavy operator at the Stock Exchange of Hamburg and Berlin, and was very fortunate in his speculations until the financial panic broke out in Vienna last Summer. A large reward is offered for his apprehension.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The quarterly report of the Dock Commissioners to Mayor Havemeyer shows a balance on hand of $40,041 83. The rents and collections from wharf property during the quarter aggregated $118,182 91. The requisitions on the Finance Department were $192,515 29. Thirteen appointments of clerks, engineers, surveyors, and collectors have been made, the water front has been divided into eight districts, seven new leases have been granted, and four contracts awarded.

REMARKABLE SURGICAL CASE.

Boston papers record the case of a boy named John Smith, about sixteen years of age, whose parents reside in Canton, Mass., and who lost his sense of hearing about two years ago, and finally his reason, and was placed in the Institution for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth at South Boston. A few weeks since it was learned that when about seven years of age he had put some pebble-stones in his ears while at play, and that these had never been withdrawn, and acting upon this clue a woman doctor began experiments. A syringe was at first applied, and then a probe. At last the probe produced a grating sound, and further efforts revealed a number of small pebbles lying deep in the ear beneath the skin. One of them, about the size of a pin's head, was first got out, then another, and another, until by successive repetitions of the experiment no less than twenty-nine small pebbles were removed from the sufferer's head. All this was done without starting a drop of blood or causing any distress to the patient. It is believed now that the boy will regain his reason.

The Grandest Vitalizing Tonic and Invigorator Ever Discovered.

WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA is the grandest and most perfect Vitalizing Tonic and Invigorator on earth, and an immediate cure for general debility, loss of nervous power and energy, nervousness, and weakness of every description. Prices, $1 and $2 per bottle. Call or send for circular. J. WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, 36 John st., New York.—*Advertisement.*

The filthy and infectious "Sponge Pad" and pitiless iron "Finger Pad" Trusses have yielded to the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway. Easy, and never displaced.—*Advertisement.*

THANKSGIVING.—The old and popular Russian Vapor Baths, No. 25 East 4th st., will be open this day for gentlemen only.—*Advertisement.*

For Bathing Infants.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON is soothing, cooling, and refreshing.—*Advertisement.*

Coughs and Colds are often overlooked.—A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs, or some chronic Throat Disease. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are an effectual Cough Remedy.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st. WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815. We have no branch offices.

Save Your Gas Bills.—Ask your grocer for CHARD & HOWE'S SILVER SPRING OIL. Brilliant and safe. No. 134 Maiden lane.

Landborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

If Life and Health can be Estimated by dollars and cents, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is worth its weight in gold. It relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

Calamities will come upon us in spite of all precaution; but it is gratifying to earn that HELMBOLD'S CELEBRATED BUCHU can still be obtained at all the drug stores, and that it can be relied on to cure all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Look out for counterfeits! The genuine bears the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

BROWN—GENTLE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. S. M. Hamilton, WILLIAM H. BROWN to JANE, daughter of James Gentle.

CHAPMAN—TISDALE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. P. Putnam, D. D., assisted by Rev. F. A. Farley, D. D., T. P. CHAPMAN to LEILA TRESCOTT, daughter of William S. Tisdale.

CLARK—CROWELL.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, at Rahway, N. J., CHAS. H. CLARK and HATTIE N. CROWELL. No cards.

☞ San Francisco and Kansas City papers please copy.

FROST—STINSON.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 20, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., PHILEMON H. FROST to MARY E., daughter of the late Thomas Stinson.

GARDNER—McCLURE.—In Albany, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's mother, on Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1873, by Rev. Dr. Upson, Mr. JOHN H. GARDNER, Jr., of Sharon Springs, N. Y., to Miss LIZZIE McCLURE, daughter of the late Archibald McClure, Esq., of Albany.

KEETING—WARD.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1873, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 230 2d av., by Rev. Dr. Powers, JOSEPH A. KEETING, of Brooklyn, to RAY, daughter of the late S. W. H. Ward, Esq., of New-York.

☞ London, Eng., papers please copy.

ORR—LUQUER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1873, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Lea Luquer, ALEXANDER E. ORR and MARGARET S. LUQUER.

REYNOLDS—MERRITT.—At Mott Haven, Nov. 25, by Rev. J. H. Hall, HENRY F. REYNOLDS, of Bedford, N. Y., to ANNA T. MERRITT, daughter of the late Wm. N. Merritt, of Washington, N. Y.

SANDERS—DAVIS.—Monday evening, Nov. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, WILLIAM A. SANDERS to ROZANNA, daughter of Samuel S. Davis, both of this City.

THOMAS—AYERS.—On Tuesday, the 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. G. S. Plumley, DAVID G. THOMAS, Jr., to Miss SADIE M. AYERS, daughter of E. F. Ayers, Esq., all of Metuchen, N. J.

TREAT—WINGATE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Newman Smythe, SILAS B. TREAT, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to AGNES M., youngest daughter of Hon. Wm. P. Wingate, of Bangor, Me.

DIED.

ALLISON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1873, SAMUEL D. ALLISON, Principal of Grammar School No. 7, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, teachers of the grammar schools of the City of New-York, and pupils of Grammar School No. 7, the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, and members of the George T. Trimble Association of old Public School No. 7, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Stanton Street Baptist Church, between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., on Friday, Nov. 28, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The members of the Male Principals' Association, New-York public schools, are requested to attend the funeral of their late associate and President, Samuel D. Allison, from the Stanton Street Baptist Church, on Friday, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M.

P. G. DUFFY, Vice President.

ALLCOCK.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 23, of scarlet fever, CLARENCE, son of Chas. H. and Annie E. Allcock, aged 5 years.

The remains were interred in St. Stephen's Cemetery, Millburn, N. J., Monday, 24th inst.

BAKER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 25, ABIGAIL, widow of Elijah Baker, in the 88th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 309 Greenwich st., on Friday morning. Her remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

CROSS.—At Newark, N. J., Mrs. MARY CROSS, widow of Abraham Cross, in the 80th year of her age.

Her funeral will be attended from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. N. Denman, No. 44 Mulberry st., on Friday, the 28th inst., at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DRUMMOND.—On Monday, Nov. 24, REBECCA BONNER, wife of William Drummond and daughter of the late Robert Bonner, aged 36 years, 10 months, and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 504 Hudson st., on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock.

FORSYTH.—At Newburg, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 25, 1873, ROBERT A. FORSYTH.

Funeral from his late residence, Newburg, Orange County, N. Y., on Friday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock.

FLAGG.—In this City, Nov. 24, ALANSAN C. FLAGG, aged 83 years.

His funeral will be attended Friday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, at No. 469 West 23d st.

GUERNSEY.—At the residence of his son, in Amenia, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, Nov. 26, PETER B. GUERNSEY, M. D.

Relatives, friends of the family, and members of the New-York Academy of Medicine, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Baptist Church, Amenia, on Friday, at 2 P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot, Harlem Railroad, at 9:45 o'clock A. M.

HONEYMAN.—At New-Germantown, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 25, ROBERT M. HONEYMAN, aged 73 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Friday, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves New-York at 9 o'clock.

MILLER.—At Maplewood, N. J., on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 9 A. M., WALLACE, youngest child of Thomas and Marion Miller, aged 23 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, on Friday, at 11 A. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay st. at 8:10 A. M.

MARCH.—In this City on Tuesday, the 25th inst., JOHN PYNE MARCH, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, Rawlins Lowndes, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Grace Church, Broadway, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

STILLWELL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1873, J. R. STILLWELL, M. D., aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 238 East 12th st.

STEWART.—On Monday, the 24th inst., after a short illness, Mrs. HANNAH STEWART, widow of Lewis Stewart, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 100 East 23d st., corner of 4th av., without further notice.

TOOKER.—On Wednesday, the 26th, EBENEZER D., eldest son of Samuel and Harriet N. Tooker, aged 20 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, 28th, at 10:30 A. M., from Fairview av., Jersey City Heights, (late Bergen.)

WILLING.—At Newport, R. I., on the 21st inst., EDWARD S., youngest son of Edward S. and Alice B. Willing, aged 6 years and 6 months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S RUPTURE TRUSSES ARE the very best in use, being neat, clean, durable, and cheap; 60,000 already sold. Office, No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Send for pamphlet.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.

Parlor, library, chamber and dining furniture at very low prices, at the old-established stores, No. 199 Fulton st., near Church st., and No. 277 Canal st., one door east of Broadway, New-York. WM. H. LEE.

MIDNIGHT MISSION,
NO. 260 GREENE ST.

The Trustees and the lady in charge hope that the Home under their care will be kindly remembered among the generous benefactions appropriate to THANKSGIVING DAY.

Donations of money or supplies will be gratefully received at the Home by Miss E. Black, lady in charge.

DAN'L HUNTINGTON, President.
J. W. ELLIOT, M. D., Vice Pres't.
R. S. HOLT, Sec'y and Act. Treasurer.

WHERE TO GET THE NEW STREET LAMPS.

The "Boulevard" Street and Park Lamps, after careful trial, adopted by the City of New-York, and since then generally adopted by the cities in all the States, may now be had in either of the three styles at the general office, No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince st., New-York. "I have not seen anything to equal them, either in this country or Europe."—Chas. Roome, President Manhattan Gas-light Company. "I consider them the best I have ever seen."—H. P. McGown, President Harlem Gas-light Company.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

By special request, the YALE GLEE CLUB will give a grand popular matinée on SATURDAY, 29th, at 2 P. M.

Tickets 50 cents each, including reserved seat. For sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the hall.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the New-England Society will be held at Delmonico's, 14th st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 7:30 o'clock, to select a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and for the election of new members.

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 12 M., and on SATURDAY at 10 A. M. and 12 M.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

$6,000 WANTED.—A PARTNER WANTED with the above amount of capital; one preferred who can take charge of the books. The business is old and well established, safe and reliable; $2,500 per year can be guaranteed, and if satisfactory the interest will probably be near double the guarantee. Address P. W., Box No. 121 Times Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON LOVERS; CONFESSIONS BY A LADY; Among the Blondes; On Faces; A Smart Woman; A Scandal-Monger; A Modest Woman, With Portraits; The United Brethren; Money, Its Functions; Genesis of Geology; Several of the Evangelicals; "By the Neck Until Dead." With twenty portraits of marked men, in December Number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 30 cents; $3 a year. New Vol. begins next Number. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC!—"Invincible Galop," E. Kate Simmons, 40c.; "Fille de Mme. Angot" Galop, 35c., Lancers, 40c., Waltz, 60c.; "Jockey Galop," Aronson, 40c.; "Aida," by Wels, 75c.; "Spring, Gentle Spring" Waltz, 30c.; "Mazurka di Laszlo" March, 35c.; "Katy Galop," Stuckenholz, 30c.; "Yachtsman's Reel," Wels, 40c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The following were the principal clearances for European ports, at the Produce Exchange, Pine street, were [illegible]:

By the bark Monte Tabor, for Cork—36,254 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Cuba, for Liverpool—1,423 bales Cotton, [illegible] 1,500 bxs. Cheese, 5,000 bushels [illegible], 13 cases Machinery, 6 cases [illegible], 16 cases [illegible] Goods, 50 bxs. Pearl, 50 pks. [illegible] 24 cases Machinery.

By the brig [illegible], for Salonica—5,337 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark [illegible], for Lisbon—100 bbls. Resin, 12,000 [illegible].

By the bark Vittoria, for Bristol—15,900 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bbls. Flour.

By the bark Trident, for Queenstown—30,158 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Elis, for Cork and orders—25,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Ottavia Stella, for Cork and orders—[illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the bark Siam, for Queenstown—27,143 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Arica, for Larne—21,718 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Pembroke, for Cardiff—[illegible] bales Cotton, [illegible] bbls. Pork, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 39,214 bushels Wheat, 140 bxs. Bacon, 100 hhds. Tallow, 50 [illegible] Beef, 70 bbls. Fish-oil, 305 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Gilda, for Cork—26,708 bushels Corn.

By the brig Wexford, for Belfast—1,330 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 500 bbls. Tar.

By the steamer Caledonia, for Glasgow—138 bales Cotton, 304 bbls. Apples, 4,608 bbls. Flour, 145 bxs. Bacon, 40 tcs. Hams, 14,498 bushels Wheat, 20 bxs. Fruit, 3 bales Belting, 448 bxs. Cheese, 16 tcs. Beef.

By the bark Gustavo, for Penarth Roads—20,780 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Mayfield, for Dublin—1,113 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Bavaria, for Hamburg—793 tcs. Lard, [illegible] Stearine, 5,158 bushels Corn, 739 bxs. Meats, [illegible] Pork, 243 cases Tobacco, 142 bales Leather, [illegible] Bacon, 150 cases Castings, 100 [illegible] Provisions, 200 bbls. Apples, 25 cases Spokes, 690 [illegible] Starch, [illegible] bbls. Flour, 308 bxs. Cheese, 550 bbls. [illegible], 75 hhds. Tobacco, 150 bbls. Beef.

By the steamer Silesia, for Hamburg—1,100 tcs. Lard, [illegible] bxs. Bacon, 11 cases Preserves, 5 bbls. Apples, 49 [illegible], 321 [illegible] Tobacco, 50 bxs. Extract, 9 bbls. [illegible], 548 Hides, [illegible] Starch, 100 bbls. Starch, 95 cases Essential Oil, [illegible] Butter, 52 bxs. Clocks, 100 bxs. Cheese, [illegible] 400 bales Cotton, [illegible] 13 cases Veneers, 50 cases Tobacco, 24 [illegible] 1,000 sides Leather.

ASHES—A sale of 75 bbls. Pots, said to be equal to inspected first sorts, was reported at $7 ⅌ 100 lbs. Market yet reported unsettled for inspected stock.

CANDLES—A very limited business has been noted in this line, since our last, with Adamantine, 14@16 [illegible] quoted at 15c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 30c.@31c. [illegible] 38c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c. Stearic, [illegible]

COAL—Has been in very moderate demand, since our last, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas, $14; Scotch, $10@$12; Anthracite, from yard, at $5 [illegible] 50 ⅌ ton. To-day 70,000 tons of Scranton Coal were sold at the regular monthly auction sale, at from $4 [illegible] to $5 [illegible] ⅌ 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—A brisk demand has been noted for desirable kinds of stock at firmer prices, Rio and Santos having been quoted [illegible] ⅌ lb. higher, closing [illegible] 3,600 bags [illegible] by the Minna, 4,300 bags do. by the Lord Baltimore, 370 bags Santos by the Ontario, 3,327 bags [illegible] by the Louisa D., and 1,100 [illegible] at Baltimore, 9,000 bags Rio by [illegible], 871 bags by this [illegible], and 1,500 [illegible] on private terms. [illegible] 7,401 mats Java [illegible] 4,352 bags [illegible]

[illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

[illegible]

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been [illegible] active at an advance of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. [illegible]

[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and native wool in price; 150 bales Domestic Cloth sold at 11c. here and 10½c. at Boston.

HAY AND STRAW—A somewhat better demand has been noted for supplies, with values quoted rather stronger; prime shipping Bale Hay quoted at 95c.@$1; retailing qualities at $1@$1 50, and Rye Straw at 85c.@90c. Some dealers quote by the ton, thus: Prime Hay, $25@$28; good Hay, $22@$25; good shipping Hay, $18@$20; common shipping Hay, $16@$18; Long Rye Straw, $16@$18; Short Rye Straw, $12@$14; Oat Straw, $10@$12 ⅌ ton.

HIDES—Have been moderately sought after on a firm basis as to values; sales, 1,000 Entre Rios, 715 St. Nicholas, and 1,100 Wet-salted Texas on private terms. The stock in first hands to-day was 45,[illegible] Hides and 597 bales do. (against 99,700 Hides and 955 bales do. same time last year.) The stock comprises 22,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 5,700 Dry Montevideo, 7,800 Dry Rio Grande, 3,900 Dry Central American, 700 Dry Tampico, 3,000 Dry Mexican, 500 Dry and Salted California, 5,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern.

HOPS—Have been in very limited request as a rule, on the basis of the recently reduced quotations, with supplies on the increase. We now quote: New-Yorks, growth 1873, 40c.@48c.; Western, 1873, 35c.@45c.; Eastern, 1873, 35c.@40c.; Yearlings, 1872, 20c.@30c.; Old Olds, 1870, '69, and '68, 8c.@15c.; Genuine Bavarians, 1873, $45@$50; Patent Bavarians, 1873, 30c.@35c.; English, 1873, 37c.@40c.; Belgians, 1873, 30c.@35c.; Californians, 1873, 40c.@45c. ⅌ lb.

LEATHER—Sole has been selling slowly, and prices have been generally quoted weak. Buyers purchase only to meet urgent wants, and within our range of quotations. We quote: Hemlock—Buenos Ayres, Heavy, at 27½c.@29c.; Middle, 28½c.@30c.; Light, 27½c.@28½c.; California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27c.@28c.; Light, 27c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Light, 25½c.@26½c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@26c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@20c.; Rough, 33c.@35c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 40c.@42c.; Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Dull and irregular to-day. Stock of foreign, 10,291 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately active, at about previous prices, the main demand having been for the better grades. Sales, 112 bbls. Strained at $2 70, with full parcels quoted at $2 60@$2 65; 812 bbls. No. 2 at $2 75@$2 90; 1,100 bbls. No. 1, part at $3 35; 250 bbls. Pale at $4 50 ⅌ 280 lbs. Tar has been dull and nominal at from $2 90@$3 12½ ⅌ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine in quite moderate request and weak in price at 39½c.@40c. Sales, 84 bbls. at 40c.; and 220 bbls., in shipping order, on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, dull at 5c.@5½c. for early delivery and 5c. for December....Refined quiet and weak; sales, 1,000 bbls. early delivery at 13½c., and a contract for December rumored at 13½c....Refined at Philadelphia inactive; quoted for early delivery at 13½c....Refined, in cases, in limited request, within the range of 18½c.@20c....Naphtha dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more active demand, and quoted firmer in price, with sales reported, for early delivery, of 900 bbls. old Western Mess at $14 25@$14 50; 1,000 bbls. two-year old do. at $13 50@$13 75; 50 bbls. new Extra Prime, uninspected, at $12 50. And for forward delivery, 500 bbls. Prime Mess, January option, at $14 25; and 500 bbls. new Western Mess, March, at $15 25 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs in good demand, with City quoted up to 8¼c.@6½c. ⅌ lb....Cut Meats steady, and in fair request, with sales reported of 13,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 9c.@9½c.; 1,000 fresh Hams, 14 lbs., at 8¼c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams, 14@10 lbs., at 9c.@9½c.; 500 Smoked Hams, 10 lbs., at 11½c.; 200 Smoked Shoulders at 7½c.; and 500 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders, December and January options, at 5½c....Bacon has been fairly active, and quoted a shade firmer, with sales reported of 50 bxs. Western Short Clear at 7½c. And for forward delivery, 250 bxs. Long and Short Clear, January option, at 7¼c.; 500 bxs. Short Clear, February, at 7½c. And for Chicago delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, next three months, at 6c....Lard has been quoted decidedly stronger in price, with an active inquiry noted, mostly for forward delivery. Sales for early delivery, 305 tcs. Western Steam at 8c.@8½c.; 362 tcs. City do. at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; 250 tcs. No. 1 City at 7½c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 Western at 7¼c.; and 500 tcs. Refined at 8½c., with holders asking up to 8⅝c. for very choice. And for forward delivery, 500 tcs. Western Steam, December, at 8c.; 2,000 tcs. do., January, at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; 3,000 tcs. do., February, part at 8½c.; and 1,500 tcs. do., March, at 8¾c....Beef has been quoted firm, with a fair demand reported. We quote at $8 50@$10 50 for plain Mess; $11 50@$12 75 for Extra Mess, ⅌ bbl.; $19@$21 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess, and $26@$28 for Extra do., ⅌ tierce. Sales, 80 bbls. and 150 tcs....Beef Hams inactive, with sales reported of 50 bbls. at from $18@$23 ⅌ bbl....Butter has been moderately inquired for within the previous range of from 24c.@37c. for fair to strictly choice State and near-by product; at 37c.@40c. for strictly choice to fancy lots, (including pails,) and 17c.@29 for the range of Western, including rolls at 25c.@30c....Cheese has been in fair demand and held more firmly, with State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 8c.@13c., chiefly at 13¼c.@13½c. for good to fine, and 14c.@13¾c. for fair to good shipping qualities. State Dairy, 7c.@13c.; Western product at 8c.@13c. for fair to choice Factory; 3c.@9c. for Skimmed stock, ⅌ lb.; job lots of stock ¼c.@½c. ⅌ lb. higher.

RICE—Has been in comparatively fair request, with Carolina quoted at from $7 25@$8; Patna, $7@$7 50, and Rangoon at $6 37½@$6 87½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been quoted steady, on, however, a restricted trade, with Clover quoted at 8½c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.; Rough Flax at $1 80@$1 90; Timothy, $2 75@$2 90 ⅌ bushel; Calcutta Linseed, nominally $2 30, gold.

SOAP—Has been held with a fair show of confidence at a moderate demand, with Castile quoted at 9c.@[illegible]c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been in limited request within the previous range. Mace quoted at $1 27½@$1 30; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 02½; Cassia at 25c.@25½c.; Cloves, 32c.@33c.; East India Pepper at 22c.@22½c.; White Pepper, 31½c.@32½c.; Pimento at 11c.; Ginger at 11½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., gold.

SKINS—Have been very lightly dealt in, with Deer quoted steady, including Honduras at 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Central American, trimmed, 50c.@60c.; Central American, untrimmed, 50c.@55c.; Sisal, 50c.; Angostura, 50c.; Para, 55c.@60c.; Puerto Cabello, 51c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Goat quoted weak, including Tampico, 45c.; Matamoras, 45c.; Vera Cruz, 45c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.; Payta, 45c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 50c.@[illegible]c.; Madras, 45c.; Patna, 30c.@35c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately dealt in at essentially unaltered prices. Sales, 938 hhds., including 450 hhds. fair Refining Cuba at 7½c.; 115 hhds. very common do. at 6¾c.@6⅞c., and 370 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 7½c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair Refining Cuba, 7½c.; good do., 7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8½@8¾c. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request, with Hard quoted at 10⅜c.@10½c.; A's at 9⅞c.@10c.; Yellow at 8⅛c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb. The recent movements in Raw have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Nov. 1, 1873	73,441	44,730	312,798	3,095
Receipts since Nov. 1	17,624	14,940	44,413	4,005
Total	91,065	59,670	357,211	7,100
Sales since Nov. 1	28,260	21,373	36,735	1,051
Stock Nov. 26, 1873	62,805	38,297	320,476	6,049
Stock Nov. 27, 1872	20,316	42,240	34,147	1,178

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fair demand at about steady rates; sales equal to 210,000 lbs. at 7¼c.@7 5-16c. Stearine dull at 8c. for prime.

WHISKY—Has been again quoted lower on a fairly active business. Sales, 815 bbls. in lots, at 92c.@93c., cash and regular, chiefly at the latter rate.

FREIGHTS—There has been a comparatively tame movement noted in this line. The advance rates asked for Wheat and Corn seriously impeded export purchases, and the offerings of Grain on both berth and charter were much lighter—rates closing weak and irregular. The offerings of Provisions, Cotton, and general cargo were moderate at about former figures. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade was in some request, with quotations ruling about steady....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 750 bales Cotton, mostly at 9-16d.@⅝d. ⅌ lb.; 1,900 bxs. Cheese at 80s.; 3,600 bxs. Bacon at 60s.@70s., the inside rate for through freight; 600 bbls. Apples on private terms, with Grain rates reported wholly nominal. Also a British brig, 267 tons, hence, with about 1,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s.; a British bark, 442 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. do. (reported) at the same rate ⅌ bbl. Also a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅝d. ⅌ lb. And a ship, 852 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Grain (for ballasting purposes) at 12d.@12½d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steam, 200 bales Hemp, and 150 bales Hair at 70s. ⅌ ton. Also a ship, 1,730 tons, placed on the berth, for general cargo....For the United Kingdom, direct, a German brig, about 300 tons, with Oil-cake, from Philadelphia at 40s. ⅌ ton....For Cork and orders, a German bark, 450 tons, hence with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 3d., or, if direct, at 7s. ⅌ bbl., and if to the Continent, the usual 10 ⅌ cent. additional, and a Norwegian bark, 377 tons, with about 2,400 quarters Grain from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Havre, an American schooner, 546 tons, with Tobacco from Baltimore at 40s....For Antwerp, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour on private terms; also, a bark with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅝d....For Hamburg, by steam, 8,150 bushels Corn, 225 bbls. Flour, 300 bales Cotton, 550 bbls. Resin, 200 bbls. Apples, 2,100 pks. Lard, 2,200 pks. Provisions, 150 bales Leather on private terms; 1,100 pks. Tobacco, part at 38s. for cases, and 2,500 pks. merchandise, at current rates....For Cadiz, an American brig, 450 tons, (to arrive from Hillbridge, Me.,) hence with about 12,000 cases Petroleum at 35c....For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig, 358 tons, hence with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. and 3s. ⅌ bbl....For Messina or Palermo, an Italian brig, 261 tons, (to arrive,) hence with about 6,300 cases Petroleum at 28c....For Smyrna, with option of Salonica, Alexandria, Constantinople, or Odessa, a Greek brig, 280 tons, hence with about 9,000 cases Petroleum at 23½d.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1873.

Owing to this being the eve of Thanksgiving Day, trade in Live Stock was very small and slow, as butchers only need sufficient stock to meet next Friday's retail trade. Beeves were almost nominal, so few were the sales effected. Fair quality Milch Cows were scarce and in demand; prices ranged from $40@$75 ⅌ head. A few Veals sold at 8c. ⅌ lb. Sheep sold from 3c.@5½c. ⅌ lb.; Lambs from 5½c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.; mixed lots at $5 81¼ ⅌ cwt.; one small lot of very fat Lambs sold at 7¼c. ⅌ lb. Live Hogs were generally held for advanced rates. One car-load was sold at $4 40 ⅌ cwt. City Dressed sold from 5c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb., with tops at 6½c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market Judd & Buckingham sold 218 Sheep, weight 12,320 lbs., at 3c. ⅌ lb.; 207 Sheep, weight 15,840 lbs., at 4c. ⅌ lb.; 211 Sheep, weight 17,670 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 531 Sheep, weight 41,180 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb. F. Lerch sold one car of Ohio Hogs at $4 40 ⅌ cwt. T. H. Reid held on sale ten cars of Ohio Hogs.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, S. McGraw sold 16 Sheep, weight 1,850 lbs., at 4c. ⅌ lb.; 25 Sheep, weight 2,470 lbs., at 4⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 21 Sheep, weight 1,310 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 24 Lambs, weight 1,470 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; J. Kirby sold 93 Sheep, weight 8,510 lbs., at 4⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 137 Sheep, weight 12,280 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 8 Veals, weight 1,120 lbs., at 8c. ⅌ lb. P. McCabe sold 19 Cows, from $40@$57@$65@$75 ⅌ head. Hume & Elliott sold 15 Lambs, weight 1,350 lbs., at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 197 Sheep, weight 15,030 lbs., at 4⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 69 Sheep, weight 6,380 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 117 Sheep, weight 11,180 lbs., at 5⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 76 Sheep, weight 8,500 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 168 Sheep, weight 14,650 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 180 Sheep and Lambs, weight 13,710 lbs., at $5 81¼ ⅌ 100 lbs.; 170 Lambs, weight 10,530 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 88 Lambs, weight 5,700 lbs., at 6⅜c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Nov. 24, 1873: 1,229 head of horned Cattle, 10,850 Sheep and Lambs, 501 Calves, 14,680 Hogs; all save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City, chiefly consigned to West Fortieth Street Hog Yards.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 16,915 Hogs, 210 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 278 Sheep and Lambs, 3 Calves, 9 Bulls.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 7 cars reported to arrive, were 646 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,301 head, or 253 cars, against 248 cars for the same time last week. The market was dull and slow at yesterday's prices. The stock was of a rather inferior grade, and there were but few prime lots in the yards; it was almost impossible to sell common stock; the bulk of the Cattle in the yards will be shipped East in first hands. Sales of 172 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,066 lbs. to 1,311 lbs., at $4 30@$6 25; 19 head Illinois Heifers, averaging 1,067 lbs., at $4; 69 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,228 lbs. to 1,379 lbs., at $4 50@$5 25; 215 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,171 lbs. to 1,478 lbs., at $4 55@$6; 49 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,147 lbs. to 1,289 lbs., at $4 50; 30 head Texas Steers, averaging 902 lbs., at $3 60; 58 head Canada Steers, ranging from 904 lbs. to 1,034 lbs., at $3@$3 70. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 3,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,600 head, against 12,800 head for the same time last week. The market was active at strong yesterday's prices. Canada Sheep and Lambs, $4 75@$5 75; Western Sheep, $3 50@$4 50. About 1,500 head were disposed of. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 4,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 24,600 head, against 18,800 head for the same time last week. The market was active at ½c. advance on Yorkers, and 5c. ⅌ cwt. on heavy Hogs. Sales of 3,800 head at $4@$4 12½ for Yorkers; $4 20@$4 30 for Heavy.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Wednesday, Nov. 26, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Wm. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold the three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 21.10 by 98.9, No. 75 West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 265.7 feet west of Sixth avenue, for $14,000, the property being purchased by Elizabeth Kelly, plaintiff in the legal action. Mr. Miller also sold, under a similar court decree, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, a three-story and basement brick house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, situate on West Fifty-fifth street, south side, 425 feet west of Eighth avenue, for $6,000, to Elizabeth H. Miller, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. The lease was one from the Astor estate, having sixteen years to run, with covenant for term of twenty years' renewal, ground rent $240 per annum. The property sold for the exact sum that it cost to erect the building on the lot. Richard V. Harnett, in addition to the above, also by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story frame house, with lot 23.6 by 100, located on Third avenue, west side, 67.1 feet south of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, for $9,500, the purchaser being J. H. Moore. The above were all the sales noticed for the day, and all were perfected. To-day being Thanksgiving, the Exchange will be closed.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, reports having recently sold at private contract the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, 16 by 60 by 100, No. 58 East Sixty-first street, near Madison avenue, for $30,000.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 3-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 75 West 26th st., n. s., 265.7 ft. w. of 6th av., lot 21.10x98.9.....$14,000

1 3-story and basement brick house and lease of lot, West 55th st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 8th av., lot 20x100.5, house 48 ft. deep; lease for 16 years, with covenant for 20 years' renewal; ground rent $240 per annum.....6,000

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 2-story frame house and lot, 3d av., w. s., 67.1 ft. s. of 116th st., lot 23.6x100.....9,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Nov. 25.

Carmine st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Bedford st., 50x75.....31,000
Franklin st., n. s., indefinite, 25x87.6.....15,000
Hudson st., s. e. corner Leonard st., 90.7x50x64.6x77.7, Nos. 86, 88, 90, 92, 94; Leonard st., No. 8, s. s., 20x69x20x67; also, interest of grantor to alley adjoining.....140,000
William st., No. 134, e. s., 25x158, ½ part.....2,230
Worth st., n. e. corner Mulberry st., 41.8x57.7x99.4x20.6x10.9x91.9 to Mulberry st., and s. 18.7 to beginning.....6,055
35th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 50x98.9.....47,000
46th st., n. s., 287.6 ft. e. of 7th av., 18.9x100.5; 46th st., n. s., 306.3 ft. e. of 7th av., 18.9x100.5.....30,000
48th st., n. s., 365.3 ft. w. of 2d av., 12.8x100.5.....17,000
49th st., n. s., 82.7 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x80.5.....22,500
61st st., n. s., 228 ft. e. of Madison av., 19x100.5.....37,000
1st av., e. s., 50.11 ft. s. of 110th st., 25x95.....5,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Hudson st., No. 657, n. w. corner of Horatio st., 3 years, per year, $2,000; 2 years, per year.....$2,100
Spring st., No. 84, Hongque Hotel, 25 years, per year.....1,200
West st., n. w. corner of Jane st., 87.7x100, 3 years, per year.....1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Nos. 26 East 74th st., 15 East 66th st., 12 East 63d st., 26 East 61st st., 18 East 60th st., 18 West 58th st., 18 East 57th st., 20, 22, and 48 West 56th st., 1 and 17 East 53d st., 6, 22, and 31 West 52d st., 8 West 50th st., 41 and 47 West 49th st., 7 and 13 East 48th st., 4 East 46th st., 123 West 42d st., 13 East 41st st., 31 West 39th st., 4 East 38th st., and 7 West 34th st.

ALSO,

On 5th av., Nos. 520, 533, 584, 624, 744, 781, and 788, $30,000 to $120,000.

N. B.—A favorable opportunity now to secure a decided bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 16.8 FEET FRONT, IN 38TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FOR SALE CHEAP, INCLUDING GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS AND CORNICES, FRESCOED AND NEWLY PAPERED, AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER. APPLY TO CRUICKSHANK'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 44TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE, FOR FOUNDERIES, MANUFACTORIES, CHEMICAL WORKS, &c.

Large blocks of lots with bulkhead water front, suitable for large founderies or factories; also blocks of lots suitable for dwellings; prices low and terms very easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE—No. 15 East 66th st., No. 12 East 63d st., No. 18 East 60th st., Nos. 11, 18 and 24 East 57th st., No. 56 West 57th st., Nos. 20, 22 and 35 West 56th st., Nos. 39 and 64 East 54th st., Nos. 1 and 15 East 53d st., No. 22 West 52d st., Nos. 41 and 58 West 49th st., Nos. 7 and 13 East 48th st., No. 20 West 46th st., No. 60 West 45th st., No. 123 West 42d st., and No. 100 West 34th st., $28,000 to $125,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR TWO FOUR-STORY brown-stone fronts above 20th st., a valuable downtown property, rented for $3,600; free and clear; and a very fine house and about ten acres in Stamford, also free and clear. Apply to or address HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City or country property—Fifty desirable lots and valuable water-front on the upper end of the island. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION, AT TARRYtown, on the corner of Washington and Chestnut sts., the beautiful cottage lately occupied by Rev. R. C. Bull. Contains parlor, dining-room, library, kitchen, laundry, cellar, and five bedrooms, gas, range, heater, &c.; stable and carriage-house; ground all in lawn. Will be sold on very easy terms, or will be rented furnished. Apply on the premises, or to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

$50,000—HALF CASH, THE OTHER half valuable and rapidly-rising suburban real estate, will be exchanged for gents' furnishing, fancy and dry goods, on cash basis; no humbug. BLOOMINGDALE BROTHERS, No. 938 3d av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT TARRYTOWN—ONE HOUR FROM THIS City, and near depot, to let, furnished complete, two houses and one cottage at nominal rents until May next. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET FURNISHED—BROWN-STONE FRONT house, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; fine view of the river. Address Post Office Box No. 1,339.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.—THE SOCIETY OF the New-York Hospital hereby invites proposals of land for the erection thereon by said Society of hospital buildings. The land offered must be located between Chambers and 23d sts., Broadway and the North River; must be of dimensions equal to not less than fourteen nor more than thirty-two full-sized City lots; possession to be given May 1, 1874. Proposals must state price, and be inclosed in an envelope directed thus: "The Society of the New-York Hospital, No. 13 West 11th st., New-York City," and be sent in on or before the 15th December next.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A HIGH-STOOP, UNFURnished house in a desirable location above 34th st., and between Madison and 8th avs. Address F., Post Office Box No. 4,937. Prefer dealing with principals.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM-engines and boilers, new and second hand, from 3, 8, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 60 horse-power; also hoisting and pile-driving engines very low. JOHN McLAREN, 32 and Grand st., Hoboken, N. J.

DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, $8.—Single, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with gas, 50c. Dr. 263 6th av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember No. 263.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND [illegible] Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the low[illegible] prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, B. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

RAILROAD BONDS.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,

NO. 40 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

BUY AND SELL

Chesapeake and Ohio 6 per cent. Gold 1st Bonds.
Northern Pacific 7 3-10 per cent. Gold 1st Bonds.
St. Joseph and Denver City 8 per cent. Gold 1st Bonds.
New-York and Oswego, New-Jersey and Montclair Midland Bonds.
Canada Southern 1st Bonds.
South-side Railroad of Long Island 1st Bonds.
And miscellaneous bonds generally.

We can offer to investors a large line of choice securities very low.

NEW-YORK COUNTY 7s,

DUE IN 1887,

At 98½ and Interest.

BROOKLYN PARK 7s,

DUE IN 1915,

At 98 and Interest.

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

TENNESSEE STATE BONDS

We are prepared to attend to the funding of past due Bonds and Coupons of the State of Tennessee; also, to having the Old and New Bonds registered by the proper authorities at the Capitol in Nashville. The law requires this registration of all Bonds, before the Coupons maturing on and after July 1, 1874, will be paid. We are also prepared to exchange the new funded Bonds for past due Bonds and Coupons upon reasonable terms.

We have on hand and for sale some very choice investment securities.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad st.

NEW-YORK COUNTY 7s,

DUE 1903 AND 1885.

GEO. K. SISTARE,

No. 24 Nassau st.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the Principal Cities of Europe.

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Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,

No. 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

DAVIDSON & JONES,

BANKERS,

NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.,

Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

NEW-YORK 7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Brooklyn 7 per Cent. Bonds.

Also other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per Cent. at low rates, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty over twenty-one years.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

97	538	1,080	1,545	2,145
71	544	1,183	1,598	2,188
72	547	1,189	1,646	2,243
88	614	1,244	1,648	2,385
220	647	1,361	1,677	2,400
283	671	1,365	1,807	2,453
291	912	1,419	1,832	2,467
436	964	1,479	1,853	2,400
523	1,061	1,535	2,066	

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad street, London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1874.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, ELISHA ATKINS, } Trustees.

J. NORRIS ROBINSON, Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L. S.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1873.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARterly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on the new Guaranteed Stock, will be paid on and after the 1st of December proximo, at the offices of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst., and reopen on the 2d December. GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M. E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York. JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NOS. 8 AND 8½ TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1873. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors. WM. S. JACQUES, Secretary.

SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, Nos. 31 AND 33 PINE ST.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE third class will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 9th day of December next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. J. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Hyko Silver Mining Company, for the election of thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors, will be held at No. 22 William st., Room No. 12, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, prox., between 12 and 1 P. M. WM. D. HARRIS, Secretary and Treasurer. NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1873.

BOSTON, Nov. 26, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York and New-England Railroad Company will be held at No. 40 State st., Room No. 22, in the City of Boston, on TUESDAY, Dec. 2, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M. ROBERT B. BISHOP, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN IMMEDIATELY ON BOND and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey, $5,000 to $100,000. References: Hon. John J. Cisco, Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq., Robt. H. Lowry, Esq. Apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., No. 155 Broadway.

MORTGAGES.—WANTED, GOOD FIRST OR SECond mortgages for heavy woolens, overcoatings, woolen goods, cloths, clothing, &c. No. 103 [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTford Railroad Company offer for sale at par and accumulated interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company. These bonds have thirty years to run, bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. J. T. SHELTON, Treasurer. NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, Grand Central Depot, New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, Chartered by the United States, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

ASSETS............OVER $4,000,000.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
Send for Circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF DECEMBER, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening. CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President. CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent., commencing the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,124,632 45; Surplus, $261,919 14. RICHARD H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1873.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable on and after Dec. 6, 1873, in scrip of the Company, which shall be payable in cash on the 6th day of March, 1875, or sooner, at the option of the Company, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

On Dec. 6 the dividend will be paid to ladies only; after that date they must await their turn with other stockholders.

The time for the payment of the installments on new stock, which expires Nov. 28 inst., will be extended until Dec. 31 proximo, and the scrip certificates issued for dividend will be received at par in payment for the same. EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

THE BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1873, ON THE first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 9 Nassau st., New-York. In consequence of counterfeit bonds being in circulation, the coupons will only be paid when presented attached to the bonds. Holders will facilitate payment by presenting with their bonds a list of the numbers, amount, and name of owner to whose order payment will be made. By order of the Executive Committee, CHAS. G. MILLER, President.

DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 605 GRAND ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1873.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 FROM THE BONDS of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 605 Grand st. RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN, AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1873.

COUPONS, DUE AND PAYABLE BY THIS COMpany on the 1st day of December next and thereafter, will be paid at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st. MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A UNION THANKSGIVING SERVICE OF the Pilgrim, Sixteenth Street and South Baptist Churches, will be held on Thursday, at 10:45 A. M., at the South Baptist Church, 25th st. The sermon will be preached by Rev. D. B. Jutten, Pastor of the Sixteenth Street Church. Rev. Messrs. Kennard and Dowling, Pastors of the other two churches, will take part in the service. Collection for the poor.

A SPECIAL THANKSGIVING SERVICE at the Church of the Disciples, Madison av., corner 45th st.—Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth will preach on "The Duty of the Republic Toward Cuba." The public are kindly invited and seats furnished. Service at 11 o'clock.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—THANKSGIVING services at 11 A. M.; sermon by the Pastor, Rev. W. M. Taylor.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER PARK av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Thursday, 27th inst., services commencing at 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., CORner 34th st.—Rev. Henry Powers, at 11 A. M. Subject—"Thanksgiving in Ye Olden Time." All Souls' Church unites in this service.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, WEST 22d st. Rev. Dr. Verren, Pastor.—Thanksgiving services, this Thursday, at 10:30 A. M.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching Thanksgiving Day by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Adams, at 11 o'clock A. M.

REFORMED CHURCH, 34TH ST., WEST OF 8th av.—Rev. S. S. Rossiter, of the North Presbyterian Church, will preach on Thanksgiving morning in the Reformed Church, at 11 o'clock; both congregations uniting in this service.

REV. C. D. FOSS, D. D., WILL PREACH A Thanksgiving sermon in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th av., corner 22d st., this morning; services at 11 o'clock.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER 2D AV. AND 10th st. Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services this day at 10:45 A. M. Strangers provided with seats.

SYNAGOGUE, 44TH ST.—SERVICES AT 11 A. M.; sermon by Rev. S. M. Isaacs.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH av. and 35th st.—Services and sermon by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Thompson, at 10 A. M.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—DIVINE SERVICE IN the Collegiate Church, corner 5th av. and 48th st., Rev. J. M. Ludlow, D. D., Pastor, at 11 A. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st., Rev. John N. Gallaher, Rector. Service Thanksgiving Day at 10:30 A. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A DRAFT, DRAWN BY JOS. D. McKee, and indorsed by him, dated at Philadelphia, June 7, six months after date, for $5,000, accepted by the undersigned, and made payable at the Ninth National Bank of New-York, having been lost or stolen, all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. KIBBE, CHAFFEE, SHREVE & CO.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 3, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

LOST.—ON THE AFTERNOON OF FRIDAY, NOV. 14, CERTIFICATE NO. 7,716, for 100 shares Toledo, Wabash and Western common stock, in name of E. B. Wesley, Receiver. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Transfer has been stopped and application will be made for a new certificate. LUCIEN H. NILES, No. 8 Broad st.

LOST—POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING ABOUT $60, in coming from 21st st. to 23d st. and 8th av. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to No. 248 West 21st st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST., ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings. Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.

Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square, pupils can attend at their own convenience, and receive individual instruction in waltzing, &c. See circulars. A reception dansante FRIDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately existing between THOMAS B. HORTON and LUTHER S. BOWMAN, of the City of New-York, under the firm title of HORTON & BOWMAN, was dissolved on the 1st day of November, 1873, by mutual consent. T. B. HORTON, L. S. BOWMAN.

The business will be continued at No. 412 West st., by T. B. HORTON & SON.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices. J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots, No. 305 4th av., and No. 1,294 Broadway, near 33d st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS

at prices corresponding with the times.

HOWARD, SANGER & CO.,

105 and 107 Chambers and 89 and 91 Reade sts.,

Invite the attention of merchants throughout the country to their large and elegant stock of

FINE FANCY GOODS,

which for extent and variety is not equaled in this market, consisting in part of

Paris and Vienna Gilt Bronze Ornaments in great variety.
Imitation Bronzes of every description.
Carved Wood Articles, beautiful designs.
Russia Leather Bags and Purses.
Work Boxes and Jewel Cases in Russia Leather.
Jewel Cases in Pearl and Shell.
Dressing Cases in every variety.
Cigar Cases and Stands, new patterns.
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, in Satin, Leather and Wood.
Ivory Brushes, in sets, plain and carved.
Opera Glasses, a full line.
Porte-Monnaies and Card Cases.
Toilet and Hand Mirrors, in Wood, Russia Leather and Ivory.
Photograph Albums, Plain and Musical.
Writing Desks and Work Boxes.
Fancy Paper and Shell Boxes.

Orders will receive their most careful attention.

Holiday Presents.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

will open on FRIDAY, 28th inst., a large invoice of REAL

India Camels' Hair

SHAWLS,

in NEW and EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS, recently selected in Europe by one of their firm, which will be offered at EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Also, a great variety of Velvet and Cloth

Polonaise Cloaks, Sacques, &c.,

RICHLY EMBROIDERED with Silk and Jet, NEW in DESIGN and EXQUISITELY FINISHED.

One case of PARIS VELVET

Bonnets and Hats,

from VIROT and others, exceedingly STYLISH, at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

The LARGEST and CHOICEST assortment of

Feathers and Flowers

to be found in this City.

Ladies' and Misses' Ready-made Silk, Poplin, Camels' Hair, Empress Cloth and Mohair

SUITS

At EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

An ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of SEAL-SKIN

Sacques, Muffs, Capes, &c.,

THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have received from

Asia Minor and Persia

an invoice of

Carpets, Rugs, &c.,

of RARE and CURIOUS DESIGNS and EXQUISITE WORKMANSHIP.

Also another invoice of

Real Axminster

and Aubusson Carpets,

purchased in Europe by one of their firm under extremely advantageous circumstances, which will be offered at nearly

One-half Former Prices.

Also choice NOVELTIES in PARIS quality

Moquettes,
Royal Wiltons,
English Velvets, Brussels, &c.,

at extremely attractive prices.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

are constantly replenishing their

Popular Stocks

With all the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON in

Silks,
Camels' Hair Cloths,
Poplin Satins,
Merinoes and Cashmeres,
All-wool Diagonal Serges,
Empress Cloths,
Mourning Goods, Etc.,

Which for VOLUME, VARIETY, STYLE, QUALITY, and CHEAPNESS, cannot be EXCELLED if equaled in this market.

A visit of inspection will amply repay.

No Importunity to Purchase.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO STONE-CUTTERS.

Proposals will be received up to 12 noon of Dec. 15, for furnishing the stone work for the building to be erected corner of Milk and Devonshire sts., Boston, Mass.

Each proposal must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stone Work of Building corner of Milk and Devonshire sts., Boston, Mass.," and be addressed to the undersigned.

The proposals must be accompanied by the satisfactory guarantees of two responsible sureties, in the amount of $25,000 each, for the due execution of a contract and the faithful performance of the work under it, on the part of the proposer, if awarded to him.

Plans and specifications, and blank forms of contract to be executed, can be obtained of the undersigned, on and after the 3d proximo, on the payment to him of $10.

Proposals will be received for the execution of the work in marble, granite, or free-stone.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. THEODORE WESTON, Engineer, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, and until 11 o'clock A. M. on said day, for repairs, &c., of walls of building on the rear of lot No. 69 Chrystie street.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand street, third floor. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered.

ALONZO TRUESDELL,
HENRY B. BOOME,
J. B. TAYLOR, M. D.,
HUGO GOSSCH,
PETER DENNERLEIN,
Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1874-5.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of January, 1874, for supplying ninety-nine thousand (99,000) gallons of the best quality Winter-strained pure Sperm, [illegible] or Lard-oil, for the United States Light-house Service, according to the specifications bearing date as [illegible], copies of which may be had, after Nov. 30, on application to the Light-house Board; to the Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New-York; the Light-house Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass., and the Light-house Inspector at Detroit, Mich. JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

IRON-CLADS.

A strong serviceable shoe for YOUTHS AND BOYS.

At CANTRELL'S, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 BROADWAY, NEAR 20TH ST.—FULL LINE of WINTER FASHIONS. New attractions. New REDINGOTES. Patterns with CLOTH MODELS [illegible]. Patterns fitted to the FORM, warranted [illegible]. Cutting and basting. "SMITH'S INSTRUCTION BOOK, or SECRETS of DRESS-MAKING," mailed for [illegible]. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE—REMOVED FROM No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address No. 68 West 37th st.

A FREE OFFICE TO GET SERVANTS, male or female; German, Welsh, Swede, English, and Protestant or Catholic; no charge made [illegible]. At the large Protestant Institute, No. 130 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

A LADY WISHING A COMPANION OR governess will find one who desires such a position, having the best of reference, by addressing M. G., Box No. 104 Times Office, New-York.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE as chamber-maid with most excellent references; the other lately landed; [illegible] Inquire at No. 114 5th av., between 10 and 11 o'clock, Wednesday.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK WITH good references. [illegible]

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL to do cooking, washing and ironing or general house-work; a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; an economical, reliable servant; highly recommended; either City or country. Apply at No. 131 Atlantic street, Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook; thoroughly understands American and English cooking in all its branches; [illegible] class boarding-house; good City references. Call for two days at No. 214 4th av., between 22d and 23d sts., ladies' shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended Woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; [illegible] is an excellent washer and ironer; will work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG women, Protestant, one as cook; understands meats, game, bread, pastry; the other as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; [illegible] from last place. Call at No. 203 West [illegible] st., [illegible] 7th av.

DRESS-MAKER—COMPETENT TO DO ALL kinds of sewing and [illegible] would like to make an engagement in a family for the winter; best of references given; [illegible] country. Call or address Dress-maker, Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN GOVERNESS, WHO speaks fluently and understands thoroughly the French, German, and English languages, wishes to take the entire charge of one little girl in the country; [illegible] Address [illegible], No. 190 [illegible] st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE American widow lady, without incumbrance; [illegible] position to take full charge of a [illegible]. For references call on or address [illegible], No. 16 Bond st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL to do general house-work; [illegible] Inquire at No. 187 Norfolk st., [illegible]

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] competent of taking charge of an infant from its birth, or to wait upon an invalid lady; [illegible] Call at No. 683 1st av., between 36th and 37th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS [illegible] plain and fancy sewing [illegible] fitting, and machine-work. Apply [illegible] av., fancy store.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who thoroughly understands [illegible] care of silver, [illegible] first-class City reference. Call at No. [illegible]

WAITRESS.—BY A RELIABLE WAITRESS [illegible] understands all kinds of [illegible] not object to do a little chamber work. Can be seen at No. 65 West 37th st.

WAITRESS—COOK, &c.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant women in a private family; one as waitress and the other as cook; best City reference. Apply at No. 428 2d av.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man as coachman in a private family; first-class City references given and also can be seen with present employer; no objection [illegible] in the house. Call at present employer's, No. [illegible] 57th st.

COACHMAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A colored man; thoroughly understands the business; can be well recommended as to sobriety and honesty. Call or address for three days. Thompson, No. 307 West 20th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman; twelve years' best City reference. Call or address T. F., present employer, No. 13 East 40th st., for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; [illegible] from last employer. Call [illegible] 4th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF procuring a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply to or address L. D. White, No. 15 Wall st., [illegible]

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman or groom; thoroughly understands his business and can furnish unexceptionable references. Address James, No. 170 Madison av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; WILL adapt himself to any kind of work; City or country; good reference. [illegible]

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DAME FRANÇAISE [illegible] désire des journées dans les familles [illegible] Pouvant [illegible] ture et la coupe. [illegible]

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.

CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, UNIVERSITY BUILDING, Nov. 26, 1873.

WE RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC that in accordance with certain resolutions, regarding the "Earlier Closing of Pharmacies," adopted by the College of Pharmacy on Oct. 30, the pharmacists (retail druggists) of this City, have almost unanimously agreed to close their stores for the general trade at 10 P. M. every day except Saturday, from the 1st day of December, (and in future years from the 1st day of November,) till the 1st day of April.

In bringing this to the notice of the public, we desire to state, that it will in no way interfere with the obtaining of medicines after 10 P. M. [illegible] such a harmonious action on the part of the [illegible] long tolerated, will receive the general approval of the public. THE COMMITTEE ON EARLY CLOSING.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

While the duty of diminishing the chances of collision, the greatest of the time will necessitate a special service for all seasons of the year. Commencing in November, the Steamers will leave Pier No. 40 North River, passing the Battery to the north of us.

Passengers booking, passing the Battery to the north of us.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From pier.

Algeria.....Saturday, Nov. 29 Samaria, Saturday, Nov. 29
Abyssinia.....Saturday, Dec. 6 Batavia, Saturday, Dec. 6
Java.....Saturday, Dec. 13 Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 13
Scotia.....Saturday, Dec. 20 Algeria, Saturday, Dec. 20

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW DIRECT.

From pier.

Cities of Boston, Saturday, Nov. 29 Cities of Antwerp, Saturday, Dec. 6

Cabin passage, $80, $100, $120, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage passage, currency. Steerage tickets from Europe prepaid at low rates. Drafts for sale on Great Britain and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Liverpool, London, and other ports in the Continent. For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

CHAS. G. FRANGKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $1,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving the most reliable guarantee for safety and speed.

The Liverpool route has always been adopted by ship-owners as the safest and headiest.

44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada, Sat., Nov. 29, 1 P.M. Greece, Sat., Dec. 13, 11 A.M.
Egypt, Sat., Dec. 6, 7 A.M. Spain, Sat., Dec. 20.

Rates of passage by the LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, Saturday, Dec. 6, at 9 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, $30, currency.

Steerage passengers landed at Liverpool, Queenstown, or Londonderry, as they may prefer. Through tickets from Liverpool to all points in the United States and Canada.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

J. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 12:30 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 11:30 A.M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP sections, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and Stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates of passage, $80 and upward; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, gold; prepaid certificates, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for their friends can purchase second cabin tickets at the same rate.

The steerage is divided into compartments for six to twenty persons, well lighted, and provided with dining-tables.

For further apply to

H. KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

For freight apply to

PIXLEY, SEAMAN & CO., No. 27 South William st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 38 North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.....Saturday, Nov. 29
ETHIOPIA.....Saturday, Dec. 13
ERIN.....Saturday, Dec. 27

and every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers through rates to all points of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING EACH WAY AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....Lagrenee, Saturday, Nov. 29
PEREIRE.....Daurin, Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE.....Lemaire, Saturday, Dec. 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$120 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent will find it best by taking this line, as both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT FOR BREST AND HAVRE. will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 29, at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 12 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered iron screw steam-ships from

PIER 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR.....Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
MORNING STAR, Capt. HOARD.....Dec. 17, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. SCOTT.....Dec. 24, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BADGER.....Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....Jan. 7,

Cabin passage, $100 gold.

Steerage passage, (Once No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North river, foot of Day-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Australia.....Sat., Nov. 29 Macedonia.....Wed., Dec. 10
Olympia.....Wed., Dec. 3 Elysia.....Sat., Dec. 13
Victoria.....Sat., Dec. 6 Cambria.....Wed., Dec. 17

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM

Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,

Wed. steamers, $85 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $85 and $75; return, $130, gold.

STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THOMAS CREESE, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going only to Para.

Rates of passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freight greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5, steamer COLON leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Mansanillo, Manzilan, San Diego, and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 7th and 16th of each month.

For freight or freight by rail apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42, North River, New-York.

H. J. SPEAR, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, President.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Passage or gentleman going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should not travel there without one. Their services and the best advice to travelers from inattention to, or ignorance of, railway regulations, passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, &c., &c., protect the traveler from imposition, and at liability of annoyance to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be found by applying at the COURIER BOOK-STORE, No. 5 Rue d'Antin, opposite the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILWAY TICKETS

at one-quarter discount. Single tickets for $1 and upward issued at reduced rates by

WILCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 36 South st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 42 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. E. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

E. LOWERY, Agent, No. 26 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. E. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

VIRGO, Capt. BURLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 52 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT LINE.

FOR PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. HICKETT, Thursday, Nov. 27.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, Nov. 29.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. I. LOCKWOOD, TUESDAY, Dec. 2.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren.)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASKELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Nov. 25.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Dec. 2.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Dec. 9.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamship, from Pier No. 13 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH.....Nov. 26.
CLARIDEN.....Dec. 10.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA.....Dec. 9.
ATLAS.....Dec. 25.

First-class passenger accommodation.

FIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct) Noon.....Nov. 27
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).....Nov. 30
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).....Dec. 4
CUBA, (Havana direct).....Dec. 6
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....Dec. 11

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

Steam-ship CITY OF MERIDA.....Dec. 4

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES' Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

For Philadelphia, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:40 A. M. 3 and 5 P. M. Sunday, 5 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark, at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, 7:30, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 6:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 8:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

For accommodation, for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:50 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 8:05 and 9:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 8:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 6 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Depot-line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—New train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Allen-town, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Pottsville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30 12 P. M.

S. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 9:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:35, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 6:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:35, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4,45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven. The 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M. P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M. and 3 and 8:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk and South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 8:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford. Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and 349 Fulton street, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information or particulars see posters at hotels and depot.

Superintendent of New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 3, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Way Express; stops at all stations; horses taken from and delivered in the City. Address or call on H. E. PICKERT & CO., 28 Old slip, corner Front st.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES AND LEHIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

HORSES TAKEN TO BOARD FOR THE WINTER.—First-class accommodation, at Locust Valley, Long Island; horses called for and delivered. For particulars apply to BELL BROTHERS, 23d st. and 11th av.

FOR SALE—25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT—TEN NEW coaches, at No. 54 Marion st.

C. DOSCHER, Executor of J. Holden.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 541/2 West 23d st., Junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 125th st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR Madison square, can give a choice of handsomely-furnished rooms, with private table or without board. Apply to M. BERGMAN, confectioner, Stevens House, Broadway and 27th st.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES A LARGE comfortable room and board where he can find cheerful and refined society; location between 23d and 30th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms for all conveniences, Post Office Lock Box No. 2,178.

A FAMILY OF FROM TWO TO FIVE ADULTS can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a strictly private family at Montclair, N. J.; references exchanged. Address H., Box No. 1,997 Post Office, New-York.

FIFTH AVENUE APARTMENTS.

One bedroom on second floor, back; also, parlor and bedroom on third floor, front; first-class table; man cook. Apply at No. 299 5th av., corner 81st st., on owner and occupant.

NO. 23 GRAMERCY PARK.—ELEGANTLY-furnished second floor, en suite or separate, with or without board; private table if desired; house entirely first class; location unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.

Two very spacious rooms, parlor and bedroom, connecting, first floor front; new carpets and furniture; private table if desired; strictly first-class.

NO. 13 BANK ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, one large front room and hall one connecting, (southern exposure,) convenient to cars. References required.

NO. 7 WEST 29TH ST.

Two large rooms with ample closets on second floor; one large room on third floor; all sunny exposure; private table if desired; references.

FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts., two suites of apartments, (rooms all light,) with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 253 WEST.—TO let, with board, a square room, with closets, on the third floor; also one on the fourth; moderate terms; reference required.

SEVENTEENTH ST., OPPOSITE STUYVESANT Park, four doors east of 2d av.—Handsomely furnished rooms to rent with first-class board; moderate terms; references exchanged.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT WITH board, three rooms on second floor, separately or together; also room on third floor; references. No. 32 West 19th st.

NO. 174 EAST 60TH ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen and gentlemen and wives. Visitors in the City will find a quiet home; prices moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 76.—FINE ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, with board; a very desirable suite on parlor floor, with all conveniences, private bath, &c.; private table if desired.

NO. 256 MADISON AV.,

Corner 38th st., a suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

NO. 14 EAST 31ST ST.—MRS. ROBINSON from Newport, R. I., whose house in that city is unsurpassed, offers to a few genteel boarders all the comforts of a gentleman's home, at above number.

NO. 54 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms on parlor and second floors, en suite or singly, with or without board; references; terms moderate.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SPACIOUS SECOND floor, en suite or separately, with private table or board; also family and single rooms on third floor.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF ELEGANT furnished rooms, with private table; first class in every appointment. References exchanged.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON AV.,

Corner of 28th st.; rooms to rent, with board, on second floor.

ONE FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE only; private bath-room, closets, &c.; also rooms for single gentlemen, without board. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.—A SPACIOUS SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, with or without private table. Also, fourth floor room.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR alcove and two hall rooms, third floor, together or separate, with board; to adults; references.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE.—FURNISHED ROOM for one or two; fine room for studio or light business. Inquire of Mrs. LAWRENCE, on third floor.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room on third floor, southern exposure, to let, with first-class board. References exchanged.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT AT NO. 21 West 18th st.; superior in every respect.

MAGIC MATINEE at 2 this THURSDAY, and last, 2 to 8.—Prof. Harte and Dr. Colton, Cooper Institute.

WINTER RESORTS.

HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL, AIKEN, S. C.

Aiken has long been famous for its delightful climate, and is a favorite resort for those who seek to escape from the inclement Winters of the North without experiencing the tropical heat of Florida and the Gulf. The Highland Park Hotel was established for the accommodation of this rapidly-increasing class of visitors. It is conducted after the manner of the best Northern hotels, and has achieved a gratifying success. For terms, &c., apply to B. F. CHATFIELD, Proprietor, Aiken, S. C.; also proprietor of Planters' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

SPENCER HOUSE, ST. MARKS, GA., OPPOSITE Fernandina, Fla.—Is now open; no healthier place can be found to escape the Northern Winter. For circular address S. A. SPENCER, No. 281 Grand st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. ELDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of N. L. McCready, No. 187 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of November, 1873.

MATILDA A. ELDER, Executrix.
NATHANIEL L. MCCREADY, Executor.
n27-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLA ROBERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of William J. Haddock, No. 276 West Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of December, 1873.

WILLIAM J. HADDOCK, } Executors.
DAVID RAMSEY, }

de5-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HAMILTON ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Martin & Morrison, No. 279 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the last day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of July, 1873.

DOROTHEA ARMSTRONG, Executrix.
PATRICK F. O'BRIEN, } Executors.
EDWARD MARTIN, }

jy31-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ORRIN J. ROSE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of Cochran, McLean & Co., No. 464 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of August, 1873.

PHILANDER STEVENS, Executor.

au21-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREDERICK WILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 51 Whitehall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 27, 1873.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Administrator.

au28-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (the store of Gottlob Gunther,) No. 105 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1873.

WILLIAM ZINSSER,
GOTTLOB J. GUNTHER, } Executors.

o16-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD D. LATHROP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 278 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth (9) day of April next.—Dated New-York the 8th day of October, 1873.

WM. C. ENGLE, Executor.

o8-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of MOSES COHN, bankrupt, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Nos. 37 and 39 Centre street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth (9) day of December, 1873.

WM. F. HOWE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

n27-1aw6mTh*

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE.—All new prices blank books, stationery, and printing; diaries for 1874, express books, ladies', gentlemen's and family wash-books, patent spring-back account books made to pattern.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of EDWARD CULLEN, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Edward Cullen, of the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, U. S. Marshal for said district.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH A. SPENCER & SPENCER D. JACKSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Joseph A. Dunbar and Spencer D. Jackson, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES COHN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Moses Cohn, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DOUGLAS L. WHITE, SAMUEL W. BARNARD, and ALANSON S. PAGE, composing the firm of WHITE & CO., Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Douglas L. White, Samuel W. Barnard, and Alanson S. Page, composing the firm of White & Co., of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to him or them, or to his or their use, and the transfer of any property by him or them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankru

THANKSGIVING.

THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

ITS EARLY OBSERVANCE—HOW IT WILL BE CELEBRATED TO-DAY—WHAT THE CHARITABLES WILL DO FOR THE POOR.

A feeling of gratitude to God and a desire to give thanks to the Ruler of the Universe for any especial or particular mercy, has always been a strongly marked trait in the character of the people from whom the first settlers of this country sprung. After the famous battle of Cressy, Edward III. issued orders that all boasting of the valor of the English Army and insulting of the conquered should be checked, for that "to God alone was due the praise, and to Him thanks should be given." When the decisive battle of Poictiers had been won by the Black Prince, eight days of solemn and public thanksgiving were observed throughout all England, and again, after the destruction of the Spanish Armada, a season of prayer and thanksgiving was proclaimed by Queen Elizabeth. On American soil the first day of thanksgiving was proclaimed by Gov. Bradford, in 1623, three years after the landing of the Pilgrims. It has since become emphatically the national holiday, and it is well that its origin is clouded by no mystery and darkened by no conflicting traditions. It is a holiday instituted by the Puritans who founded the Plymouth Colony, and who with a stern sense of religious duty and justice desired to render thanks to heaven for the mercies which had been showered upon the settlers. At the same time it was intended as a substitute for Christmas, a holiday which, for various reasons, was looked upon with disfavor by the Pilgrim fathers.

The popular idea of the Puritan holiday is certainly not what its originators intended that it should be. Turkey and Thanksgiving have now become synonymous terms, and though the Plymouth settlers never intended it, they themselves set the example which their offspring now delight in following. In an old chronicle of the time the following is found in regard to the first Thanksgiving Day: "There was a great store of wild turkey, of which many were taken, besides venison. The fowlers had been sent out by the Governor that so the people might rejoice after a special manner together after they had gathered the fruits of their labor;" and again, in another part of the same work, it is said that "the people thought well of it that some day be set apart to give thanks and rejoice together after the harvest had been gathered and their labor had been blessed, and they set apart this day for especial rejoicing and thanksgiving. The store of wild turkeys was ample, and there was a seemly feast." Least puritanical of all their observances, the only time of relaxation from stern duties and the practice of religion, the day began to be looked forward to and anticipated with delight by the young people of the Plymouth settlement; and to the favor which it found in their sight it owes, in great measure, its growth and present existence. When the sons and daughters of New-England began to leave their old homes to seek new habitations in remote parts of the country, it was not strange that they took with them fond memories of the old Thanksgiving Day. The prosy sermon of their good pastor might be forgotten, and the harsh rigor of their Sabbath; but no change, no time could efface from their memories that one day of quiet festivity and happy home rejoicing when even the stern features of their grandfathers become soft at the sight of the "great store of wild turkeys" which helped to make up "the seemly feast." So the observance of the day continued and took root, until, like many other puritan customs, it acquired a national importance, and to-day is being celebrated all over the United States.

Many suppose that the observance of Thanksgiving Day was until recently confined to the Eastern States, and that up to a few years ago it had never been observed by the whole Union at one time; this, however, is a mistake. Even in the very earliest history of the Republic are recorded days which were set apart by different Presidents as periods of national thanksgiving. One of the earliest of these was appointed by the following proclamation, issued by President Washington, just after the suppression of an insurrection of a somewhat serious character, which had threatened the peace of the country.

WASHINGTON'S PROCLAMATION.

When we review the calamities which afflict so many other nations, the present condition of the United States affords much matter of consolation and satisfaction. Our exemption hitherto from foreign war; an increasing prospect of the continuance of that exemption—the great degree of internal tranquillity we have enjoyed—the recent confirmation of that tranquillity by the suppression of an insurrection which so wantonly threatened it—the happy course of our public affairs in general—the unexampled prosperity of all classes of our citizens—are circumstances which peculiarly mark our situation with indication of the Divine beneficence toward us. In such a state of things it is in an especial manner our duty as a people, with devout reverence and affectionate gratitude, to acknowledge our many and great obligations to Almighty God, and to implore him to continue and confirm the blessings we experience.

Deeply penetrated with this sentiment, I, George Washington, President of the United States, do recommend to all religious societies and denominations, and to all persons, whomsoever within the United States, to set apart and observe Thursday, the 19th day of February next, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, and on that day to meet together and render sincere and hearty thanks to the Great Ruler of nations for the manifold and signal mercies which distinguish our lot as a nation, particularly for the possession of constitutions of government which unite, and by their union establish liberty with order; for the preservation of our peace, foreign and domestic; for the reasonable control which has been given to a spirit of disorder in the suppression of the late insurrection, and generally for the prosperous condition of our affairs, public and private; and at the same time humbly and fervently to beseech the kind Author of these blessings graciously to prolong them to us; to imprint on our hearts a deep and solemn sense of our obligations to Him for them; to teach us rightly to estimate their immense value; to preserve us from the arrogance of prosperity, and from hazarding the advantages we enjoy by delusive pursuits; to dispose us to merit the continuance of His favors by not abusing them, by our gratitude for them, and by a corresponding conduct as citizens and as men; to render this country more and more a safe and propitious asylum for the unfortunate of other countries, to extend among us true and useful knowledge, to diffuse and establish habits of sobriety, order, morality, and piety, and finally, to impart all the blessings we possess or ask for ourselves to the whole family of mankind.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Philadelphia, the first day of January, 1795. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By the President.
EDM. RANDOLPH.

This was the proclamation of the first President of the United States, issued to 4,000,000 of people, citizens of a country yet in its infancy. To-day, after a lapse of only seventy-eight years, the President of the United States calls upon 40,000,000 to give thanks for the prosperity of their country. Below will be found the proclamations of the present President and Governor of this State.

PROCLAMATIONS BY PRESIDENT GRANT AND GOV. DIX.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

The approaching close of another year brings with it the occasion for renewed thanksgiving and acknowledgment to the Almighty Ruler of the universe of the unnumbered mercies which He has bestowed upon us. Abundant harvests have been among the rewards of industry. With local exceptions, health has been among the blessings enjoyed. Tranquillity at home and peace with other nations have prevailed. Frugal industry is regaining its merited recognition and its merited rewards. Gradually, but under the providence of God surely, as we trust, the nation is recovering from the lingering results of a dreadful civil strife. For these and all the other mercies vouchsafed, it becomes us as a people to return heartfelt and grateful acknowledgments, and, with our thanksgiving, we may unite prayers for the cessation of local and temporary sufferings.

I therefore recommend that on Thursday, the 27th day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship to make their acknowledgments to Almighty God for His bounties and His protection, and to offer to Him prayers for their continuance.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

For this State, the following is the proclamation of Gov. Dix:

[illegible] to the people of this State the observance of the 27th day of November next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God in reverent acknowledgment of His unnumbered blessings.

Done at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, this 21st day of October, in the year 1873.

JOHN A. DIX.

By the Governor:
John W. Dix, Private Secretary.

Obedient to their self-selected Governors, and [illegible] in sentiment with them, the people everywhere throughout the land will celebrate the festival, not like the fete days of monarchical countries, [illegible] the people dress their buildings with evergreens, and with many lights illuminate them, but [illegible] thankful [illegible] and [illegible]. The [illegible] many who may have wandered from the old home, and revives and freshens the memory of past associations. It is such a festival as becomes a Republican country.

THANKSGIVING IN NEW-YORK.

The festival will be appropriately celebrated to-day in the Metropolis, and indeed the City has much to be thankful for. The year has passed over without any of the terrible calamities which have visited other places. Pestilence and death have not come to terrify and destroy its citizens. Another great occasion for rejoicing and thanksgiving is the conviction and sentence of the chief of the band of public robbers that for so long a time had fattened on the City's money. William M. Tweed, who seemed to believe he could with impunity defy public justice, now occupies a felon's cell. All the outgoing trains will carry an increased number of passengers to the anxious friends that will be waiting for them. At the markets last night the scene was indeed an animated one. The panic, with all its long train of deplorable results, the depressed state of trade, the possibility of a war, all seemed to have been forgotten. Every one had money enough for at least one turkey. The poultry venders were in their element, and reaping rich harvests thanked heaven that good times had come again. At Washington Market the crowd was largest all day long; a little army of contented, happy, laughing mothers and wives pushed and scrambled and chattered and tried to "bear" the turkey market. Here and there was to be seen some lank specimen of henpecked humanity who, not knowing the difference of a goose from a "gobbler," took the answer of the vender, that "that ere bird is a fine un, Sir," and bought it to be roundly abused at home for his pains. At the old stands in Fulton Market business appeared to be unusually good. Large numbers of Brooklyn people did their buying here. The Metropolitan and Jefferson markets up town also did a very large business.

AMONG THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

At the several charitable institutions the day will be celebrated with the usual festivities, and the poor will be provided for with even more liberality than in former years. At the Five Points House of Industry religious service will be held in the chapel from noon until 1 o'clock. At that time the annual thanksgiving dinner will be served to the inmates, and at 2 o'clock the usual dinner to the outside poor of all denominations will be given.

At the Five Points Mission, exercises will be held in the chapel at 2 P. M., consisting of singing, prayer, addresses, and colloquials by the children, exercises in scholastic duties and calisthenics, a sermon by a little boy, and short addresses. At 4 o'clock a dinner will be given to over 700 children, and the next morning the remnants of the feast will be distributed among the parents and poor of the vicinity.

At the Home for Little Wanderers, in the New Bowery, the regular Thanksgiving festivals will take place. It is expected that nearly 1,000 children and grown persons will be provided with dinner.

At the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Fourteenth street, the Ladies' Union Relief Association for the care of disabled soldiers, and the widows and and orphans of sailors and soldiers, were in session, and received contributions, and expressed the hope that it would be within their power to supply every soldier's widow with a substantial dinner to-day. The children of the day nursery, Sunday-school, and free reading-room, amounting to about 600, and which is connected with St. Barnabas House in Mulberry street, will be supplied with dinner, under the direction of one of the sisters. The mothers of the children in the nursery will also receive a good dinner. At 1 o'clock P. M. from 200 to 300 children will be entertained at dinner at the Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East Thirtieth street.

At St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, No. 209 West Fifteenth street, between 100 and 200 old people will sit down to a hearty dinner. The children of the Sheltering Arms, on Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, will be entertained at a feast of turkey, and everything done to make them happy. At the Protestant Half-orphan Asylum, No. 65 West Tenth street, active preparations were being made yesterday for to-day's celebration. In the morning the children will attend divine service at the Church of the Strangers, and afterward will be treated to an ample repast.

The ladies of the New-York Infant Asylum received donations at No. 24 Clinton place yesterday, and to-day will provide dinner for the children at the Infants' Asylums on Tenth avenue and at Flushing, Long Island. At the Wilson Industrial School in St. Mark's place, the inmates will be entertained at a substantial dinner, and afterward will amuse themselves with singing and social games.

The inmates of the Home for Training Young Girls will be furnished with a good dinner at the building of the association, on Seventh avenue.

At noon the girls in the Midnight Mission on Green street will be supplied with turkey, and an abundance of other good things.

The Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans will entertain the children under its care in the asylum on One Hundred and Forty-third street.

The boys in the St. Vincent Home for wandering lads of all occupations will be treated to a substantial dinner at No. 53 Warren street.

Dinners will be given at the Home for the Aged at No. 330 Sixth avenue, and upward of fifty children of the parish school connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, are to be dined at the same place. At the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, and also at the institution on Ward's Island, service will be held in the morning, and at noon a dinner of turkey will be served. After dinner the children will be amused in various ways. In the different hospitals and other institutions abundant repasts will be supplied to the inmates, and at Robinson Hall in Sixteenth street a free Thanksgiving dinner will be served to the disabled soldiers and sailors of the late war. A concert will be given by the Governor's Island Band.

The girls of the Children's Aid Society, at the Lodging-house in St. Mark's place, will have a dinner at 2 o'clock P. M. The boys in the Lodging-house at No. 211 West Eighteenth street will dine at 4:30 o'clock P. M.; those in the Lodging-house at No. 709 East Eleventh street at 6 o'clock P. M.; the inmates of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, 49 Park place, at 7 o'clock P. M., and those of the Lodging-house at No. 327 Rivington street at 7:30 o'clock P. M. At each of these short addresses will be given, and the juveniles will, after dinner, sing and otherwise enjoy themselves. During the remainder of this week and the beginning of next, the children of the various industrial schools will receive substantial tokens of the holiday.

Over 500 children, including the seventy resident children of the American Female Guardian Society, will be entertained at the institution, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth street. The children are gathered from the various industrial schools, and the building will be open all day to visitors. Over eighty families will be supplied with a dinner at their residences by the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of Twentieth street and Sixth avenue, while a special dinner will be served at the Shelter for Girls, No. 332 Sixth avenue. A dinner will be served to the inmates of St. Luke's Hospital, also at the Shepherd's Fold, Eighty-sixth street and Second avenue. At the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at One Hundred and Fifty-second street, a bounteous repast is to be served out, while at the various Homes for the Aged in the vicinity of Sixty-fifth to Sixty-eighth streets, near Lexington avenue, and elsewhere, dinners have been provided. The Commissioners of Emigration will give a dinner to the inmates on Ward's Island, and several of the Commissioners intend personally to supervise the same. At the Sailors' Snug Harbor over 400 worn-out seamen will be entertained with a Thanksgiving dinner, and the children there will also enjoy a holiday. The Association for Befriending Children, at No. 247 East Thirteenth street, will also give the inmates a dinner, and the little ones will take part in the enjoyment of a holiday. The City Mission and Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor had their visitors out yesterday among the poor of the various districts, but will hold no special festival. Dinners will also be given to the children in the Orphans' Home, Forty-ninth street and Lexington avenue, and in the Colored Home on Sixty-fifth street, near First avenue; also at the Asylum for Colored Orphans, on the Boulevard. The aged persons in the various institutions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will also have the means of enjoyment. An address on "Kindness to Animals" will be delivered by Mr. Wayne Hovey at the Thanksgiving dinner to be given to the soldiers' orphans of the Union Home and School. The Childrens' Educational Relief Association, No. 473 Grand street, will give a dinner to the deserving poor of the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Wards at the hall, No. 300 East Broadway, and assistance will be rendered to numbers of families at their homes through a corps of visitors.

Religious services will be held in the morning at the various places of public worship, after which the poor of the congregations will, through the pastors, receive tokens of benevolence from those members who are fortunate enough to be better provided.

SHARKEY'S ESCAPE FROM THE TOMBS.

Nothing new relative to the escape of Sharkey from the City Prison transpired yesterday. Richard Finnan, one of the keepers indicted for aiding Sharkey to escape, gave bail in $1,000 to answer the charge. Maggie Jourdan and Mrs. "Wes." Allen are still under the charge of Mrs. Foster, Matron of the Female Prison. Keeper Lawrence Phillips, also under indictment, has not yet been released. All access to the prison is denied reporters of the press, and it is absolutely impossible to gain for the public any intelligence regarding what is going on inside the Tombs. Special passes are presented signed by the Commissioners, and only these admit to the jail. These passes are supposed to be issued to persons recommended by some reputable person. The absurdity of these passes may be judged from the following plain narration of facts: Yesterday a woman presented a special pass signed by Commissioner Laimbeer, which read as follows: "Pass Mrs. Fanny Copperman to see ——; recommended by ——." This woman was the wife of Hyman Copperman, the receiver of stolen goods, now under sentence of five years in State Prison. For years past Mrs. Copperman and her husband have been known to the Police as receivers of stolen goods of the most dangerous class, not only buying plunder from professional criminals, but inducing young clerks to steal. To sustain her good character, as supposed to be required by the pass, Mrs. Copperman procured a large bottle of whisky, which, in open violation of the rules of the prison, she endeavored to smuggle in to her husband. She was detected and [illegible] out into the street, the whisky and the valuable special pass being confiscated by a keeper. It is generally conceded that the [illegible]

A TERRIBLE CRIME PREVENTED.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE—ATTEMPT TO TAKE THE LIFE OF CONTROLLER GREEN.

An atrocious attempt to assassinate Controller Green by means of an infernal machine was happily discovered yesterday before any mischief was done. The morning mail for the Finance Department is brought from the Post Office every day by the regular messenger employed by the Controller, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock. Among the letters and packages received at the Post Office yesterday was a small box, the appearance of which excited the curiosity of the messenger and made him suspicious of its contents. When he delivered the mail to County Auditor Earle, he called that gentleman's attention to the box, and remarked that he was suspicious that it was an instrument of death. The box being addressed to Mr. Green, and marked private, it was kept until he could be notified, when it was given to Mr. Devlin, employed as a doorkeeper in the Controller's private office, for examination. The machine is about six inches long, four wide and seven-eighths of an inch thick, has a sliding-lid, and is apparently manufactured out of the wood of a cigar-box. Ten two-cent postage-stamps were pasted on the lid, and the address was: "Andrew H. Green, Controller, City Hall, private." The letters forming the words were cut from printed matter, no doubt to prevent the detection of the person who sent the machine, by means of his handwriting. Mr. Devlin, without disturbing the lid of the box, carefully cut into its sides with his pocket-knife, and discovered that it contained gunpowder. He then saturated the box with water and removed the cover with his knife. It was found to be full of gunpowder and large pistol-cartridges. To one of the ends of the box lucifer-matches, cut to an appropriate length, were glued, and stood perpendicularly in a row. On the inside of the lid a small piece of sandpaper was glued and so arranged that when the lid was drawn it would ignite the matches and so cause an explosion, when, doubtless, fatal consequences would have resulted.

No clue to the would-be assassins has been discovered, and the Controller was desirous yesterday that as little publicity as possible should be given to the matter. It was reported in the City Hall that a couple of men, alleged to be gamblers, who have been urging a claim against the City, and have been so far denied payment, had made threats "to get square" with Mr. Green, and suspicion has pointed to them. Those in authority at the Controller's Office profess to be entirely ignorant of who the person or persons may be who attempted the perpetration of the dastardly deed. Mr. Gaylor, agent of the General Post Office, it is understood, is making every exertion to discover the person who deposited the box in the Post Office.

INSPECTION OF BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

TWEED'S FUTURE RESIDENCE AND COMPANIONS—HOW HE WILL BE TREATED.

Commissioner of Charities and Correction Myer Stern, with Police Commissioners Duryea and Russell, and Police Justices Flammer, Otterbourg, Smith, Sherwood, Kasmire, and Kilbreth, paid a visit to Blackwell's Island yesterday. They were shown over the Charity Hospital by Dr. Macdonald, Chief of the Medical Staff. There are 763 patients, not including 146 in the fever hospital, and twelve in the small-pox hospital. Everything was in admirable order, and the highest praises were bestowed on the management.

Warden Vought conducted the visitors through the Almshouses, and showed them the capacious out-offices, where stores are kept. The company then visited the Penitentiary. The cells were looked into with great curiosity, all remarking almost simultaneously that one of them would soon be Tweed's abode. Each cell is about 7 feet long and 3½ wide. It contains an iron bedstead, a tick, a pillow, and a blanket or rug. A grated iron door shuts in the occupant. One of the party tried to get in at the door, but it was too small for him. The question was asked, "How is Tweed going to get through that doorway?" Warden McQuade says that when the prisoner arrives he will be treated just the same as any other criminal there.

The visitors stood on one side and saw the prisoners march out after dinner. They go single file, one as close to the other's back as he can get, and all moving their legs together. James Cusick, the Eighth Ward criminal, was among them. He turned away his head as he passed the group, but at the door he threw a hasty glance toward them. There are 400 prisoners. Nine of them wear the ball and chain.

The Lunatic Asylum, in which there are 1,400 patients, was found in good order, as were also the Alms-houses. In the Poor-house there are 1,500 inmates, a larger number than were ever before received there. It is expected that there will be over 2,000 before the season is over. The bakery where all the bread used on the island is made, was inspected. Over 500 barrels of flour are used daily, and thirty men are constantly employed. The Police Justices expressed great satisfaction at the information afforded them by their visit, remarking that the knowledge thus gained would aid them greatly in the administration of justice.

THE HEAVY ROBBERY AT TIFFANY'S.

The detective officers at head-quarters refused yesterday to furnish any information to the press regarding the heavy robbery at Tiffany's jewelry establishment, Union square. From outside sources, however, it was learned that for some time past articles of jewelry have been missed from the show-cases by Mr. Stockwell, the Superintendent. Detective Elder was placed on the case, and late yesterday morning arrested Harry E. Murray, a clerk in the store, and locked him up at the Central Office. Murray, who is thirty years old, is married, and his wife soon after the arrest begged him to inform the detective officers where he had sold the stolen property. He did so. Yesterday the following property was recovered: Eight gold chains and one diamond and opal cluster broach, containing thirty diamonds and one large opal valued at $2,500, were found in the possession of I. H. Barrington, of No. 785 Broadway. One turquoise and pearl pendant and one pair of solitaire diamond ear-rings were found in the possession of Mrs. Lynch, at her store under the New-York Hotel. One diamond and emerald locket, one diamond peacock locket, one turquoise and pearl locket, two panel lockets with four diamonds, one plain locket with stone sides, one rope neck-chain, one cable vest-chain, and one pair of gold and pearl bracelets were found with J. B. Lewis, of No. 1,243 Broadway. The value of the property recovered is $6,300. Over $4,000 worth of jewelry has not been recovered. Murray is said to have gambled away the money obtained by selling the jewelry.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Emma Stuyvesant, a lady thirty years old, residing at No. 317 East Ninth street, attempted suicide at her residence by taking laudanum. Mrs. Stuyvesant's husband died a short time ago, since when she has been crazed with grief. Her attempt at self-destruction was not discovered for some time. Dr. Eisler was called in, and by skillful treatment restored her to consciousness and saved her life....Thomas Conner, an employe of the Telegraph Company, residing at the corner of Beaver street and Broadway, while adjusting the telegraph wires at the corner of Prince and Marion streets yesterday, fell from the telegraph pole and was severely injured....Emily Harris, of No. 303 East Twenty-sixth street, was arrested and locked up for intoxication, on Tuesday night, in the Fifteenth Precinct. Nearly four hours after it was discovered that the unfortunate woman had her lower jaw fractured by being struck by a man in Fourth street. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital. ....John Francis Teppell, keeper of the billiard-room at the Windsor Hotel, Fifth avenue, was found dead yesterday morning. Cause, apoplexy.

CANAL NAVIGATION CLOSED.

The reports received yesterday at the Produce Exchange removed all doubt as to the final closing of the Erie Canal. The following telegrams were received by Mr. Grant, Superintendent of the Exchange:

UTICA, Nov. 26, 1873.

About 500 boats are in this vicinity. Canal navigation closed.
A. J. SERGEANT.

LITTLE FALLS, Nov. 26, 1873.

Canal played out; no more boating here this Fall. Very cold this morning.
JAMES KENNA, Jr., Collector.

The estimated stocks of grain on the canal on Wednesday were: Wheat, 1,331,459 bushels; Corn, 1,060,910 bushels; oats, 470,072 bushels; barley, 341,441 bushels; rye, 89,257 bushels; peas, 3,504 bushels. Total, 3,576,642 bushels.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.

The New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men held its thirty-first annual meeting last evening, at the College of Surgeons and Physicians, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, Dr. Stone presiding. The members of the society now number 129, of whom 100 are for life and twenty-nine annual subscribers. The benefactors number twenty-nine, of whom two are laymen. The society extends aid to seven widows and six children of deceased members. The financial condition of the society for the year ending Sept. 17, 1873, was as follows: Amount received from all sources during the year, $24,147 82; disbursements, $23,864 67, and total assets, $78,911 16.

On motion, Dr. John O. Stone was elected President; John N. Van Kleck, M. D., Samuel I. Hubbard, M. D., and John G. Adams, M. D., were re-elected Vice Presidents, and J. W. G. Clements, M. D., was re-elected Treasurer. The following gentlemen were re-elected Managers: Drs. O. White, Taylor, Krackowitzer, C. D. Smith, Delafield, Watts, and Barry. The meeting then adjourned.

FINANCIAL TOPICS.

Wall street was quiet yesterday, no depressing intelligence tending to check the advance in prices. Several of the stocks advanced two and three per cent. during the day, with very large transactions. The volume of business was greatest in Western Union, Chicago and North-western, St. Paul, and Wabash. The closing prices of the day were the best, and they are the best proofs that the panic must be considered a thing of the past.

UNION TRUST COMPANY.

Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, made an order appointing William P. Dixon, Referee, to state and pass the accounts of Edward B. Wesley, the Receiver of the Union Trust Company, and report to the court thereon, with all convenient speed, to the end that thereupon such order may be made by the court in the premises as shall be just and proper. An order was also granted by the same Judge appointing Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., Referee, to report to the court what amount should be allowed to the Receiver as commissions for his services, counsel fees for counsel employed in relation to his receivership, and necessary expenses incurred by him. The accounts of the Receiver are to be stated up to the close of business hours of Saturday, Nov. 29, 1873.

GEORGE BIRD GRINNELL & CO.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted an order to sell the stock held by Brown Brothers & Co., given as collateral security to them by George Bird Grinnell & Co. After reciting the nature of the securities, on which there is due over $200,000 by the bankrupts, Judge Blatchford says that as such securities are of a fluctuating and variable value, and that at times during the past three months the aggregate of the market values thereof has been less than the amount of said debt, while the present market values thereof will, in the aggregate, exceed the same, and that, as the creditors have not yet appointed an assignee, it is alike the right of the said creditors and conducive to the interests of the estate of the bankrupts, that the amount of their debt and claim should now, when practicable, be realized upon the sale of the said securities so far as the sale thereof may be necessary to that end. The court, therefore, orders that the bankrupts be authorized to sell the 2,600 shares of the capital stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and 100 shares of the capital stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, and also the $10,000 of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern registered bonds held by Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the indebtedness of the said bankrupts, such sales to be made at the New-York Stock Exchange from time to time in the regular way, at the market prices at the times of such sales, but for prices that will make in the aggregate a sum not less than the amount due said Brown Brothers & Co. Brown Brothers & Co. were authorized to deliver the said stocks in pursuance of such sales on receiving from the purchasers thereof the proceeds of such sales, such proceeds to be retained by them and applied in or toward their claim against the said bankrupts and their estate.

JAY COOKE & CO. IN BANKRUPTCY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—In the United States District Court this morning, Judge Cadwalader presiding, the petitions of sundry parties asking for an adjudication in bankruptcy in the case of Jay Cooke & Co. was granted, and J. Gillinghan Fell, Esq., was appointed Receiver. The Judge intimated that future proceedings under adjudication should be had under the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act, which authorizes the appointment of a trustee and committee by the creditors.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CURRENCY AND POPULATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You call attention in your journal of this morning to an apparent discrepancy in my statements now made and those made in 1851 as to per capita amount, in dollars, of the normal volume of a convertible circulating medium in this country. A careful perusal of my statements in my volume upon Political Economy will show that my calculation then included not only the specie and bank notes in circulation, but also the bank deposits, which are used as money in settling wholesale transactions, while the calculation made in the report of the Chamber of Commerce Committee is properly restricted to the amount of legal tenders, bank notes, and gold in circulation.

Let me remark that, upon the average, the bank deposits exactly equal the other circulation of the country. Therefore, if the per capita amount of the latter is now ten dollars, the amount of both would be, upon an average, twenty dollars, instead of nineteen dollars, as quoted from my volume. Now the increase in our circulation, medium since the influx of gold consequent upon the development of the mines of California, will almost exactly account for the real difference between the statements made by me in 1851, based upon the imperfect statistics then at hand, and those now made.

My estimate of this per capita amount is, of course, to be used only as applied to a nation advanced about as our own in commerce and civilization. Thus applied it may not be a scientific test, but practically it is the simplest and therefore best test as yet used. The improvement in accuracy and completeness of commercial statistics renders calculations of this character much more trustworthy now than ever before.

GEORGE OPDYKE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1873.

A HINT FOR MR. DALY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call the attention of your valuable paper to the swindle practiced upon the public at the Grand Opera-house. I went there last evening and purchased three reserved seats in the parquet. I handed the checks to the usher, and he informed me that there were no seats for those checks. I thereupon went to the box-office and found there at least fifty people who had been imposed upon in the same way. The ticket agent refused in an insolent manner either to give us seats or to return the money. There were many who people went home, preferring to lose their money rather than witness the performance standing.

ONE OF THE MUCH-ABUSED PUBLIC.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1873.

JOHN P. HALE.

At the funeral of Hon. John P. Hale, Rev. Dr. Parkman, of Brooklyn, who was Mr. Hale's Pastor twenty years ago, gave some brief reminiscences of the deceased. Dr. Parkman claimed to have been a pioneer anti-slavery man, and well remembered when Mr. Hale was yet to enter his future career for humanity. Preaching a sermon on a Sunday on the sin of slavery, he had Mr. Hale for a hearer, who at its close came to the speaker and said warmly: "Well, I'm glad you've got the stuff off, but it's false, every word of it. But," he added, "I do believe in freedom of speech, and none shall say that I ever opposed it." He soon came to prove that he believed in freedom of person as well. In whatever else he failed, said Dr. Parkman, he never failed in loyalty. He was a sworn foe of cant, affectation, and pretension. He was in the highest Christian sense a Democrat. Dr. Parkman affirmed that the deceased was a person of firm religious convictions. It was easy to bring tears to his eyes, as often used to be the case in their communion and conference seasons twenty years ago. Mr. Brown had already mentioned that at the request of the deceased he always closed his friendly calls by prayer, and the soul of the great man seemed to be borne upward on the wings of his petitions. "I have no fear of death," said he to his late Pastor; and the speaker could witness that he believed eminently in prayer. When Mr. Hale led, as he often did, their devotions in those times, his utterance was full of reverence, trust, and faith.

A QUEER OFFER.

Somebody, who signs himself G. T. P., has written a letter from Westmoreland County, Penn., to the Mayor of Philadelphia, in which, in view of the approach of "the season for destitution," he proposes to furnish coal for all the poor of the city and for the steam fire-engines for the present time and during this and the next century, the only expense being that of transportation, which will be about three cents per bushel. This payment he offers to take in installments, one being payable every ten years. He says that about seventeen years ago he purchased for almost nothing a tract of land in Westmoreland County, which has since turned out to be filled with bituminous coal, and it the terms which he offers to dispose of this coal are acceptable, he will send his full name and address to his Honor.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The "B. H. P." Club will hold their annual Thanksgiving reception to-day, at No. 397 Hudson turnpike, near the Clarkson cross road.

The Port Chester Railroad is open for travel, and passengers can now take the steam-boat at Fulton Ferry and connect with the New-Haven trains.

Mr. H. W. Weed, General Freight Agent of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st prox.

Prof. Hartz and Dr. Colton will give their closing entertainments at the Cooper Institute this afternoon and evening, commencing at 2 and 8 o'clock.

The German Society for the Protection of German Immigrants has issued a call to its members for special contributions in aid of the destitute and unemployed poor, during the present Winter.

The Beethoven Maennerchor, one of our leading German vocal and musical organizations, celebrated its fourteenth anniversary, at its club-house in Fifth street, last night, by a musical entertainment.

Mr. William C. Conner, the Sheriff elect, filed bonds in $40,000, yesterday, with the County Clerk, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. Mr. David Bruce and Mr. Benjamin F. Manierre, are his bondsmen.

The College of Pharmacy of this City have passed a series of resolutions in relation to closing the apothecary shops of the City at 10 o'clock in the evening, instead of keeping them open, as is the custom now, until nearly midnight.

The cabin passengers of the new steamer Goethe, of the German Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company, which arrived in this port, on Tuesday, from Hamburg, after a passage of eleven days, have presented the Captain of the steamer, J. A. Wilson, with a testimonial in which they state that the steamers of the Eagle Line are unsurpassed for safety and comfort.

On Tuesday evening Mr. F. S. Wilmerding gave a dinner at the Union League Club to Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., member of Assembly elect from Putnam County. The entertainment broke up at a late hour, and all appeared well satisfied with the entertainment. Among those present were Messrs. Stuyvesant Fish, George Floyd Jones, David Nash, John Russell, Bradish Johnson, Jr., F. B. Wilmerding, John Lawrence, and J. C. Wilmerding.

Francis Cauley, of No. 341 West Twenty-fourth street, attended the services at St. Stephen's Church, in Twenty-eighth street, on Tuesday evening, and fell asleep. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning he was discovered by the janitor wandering about the building trying to effect an exit, and was by that official given into the custody of an officer as a suspicious person. The prisoner was yesterday arraigned before Judge Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, and discharged, Cauley producing evidence of good character.

BROOKLYN.

The employing plasterers of Brooklyn have resolved to reduce the wages of journeymen to $3 50 per day.

A slight fire, occasioned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, occurred last evening at No. 944 Third avenue, and caused damage to the extent of $200.

Antonio Quero y Álvarez and Enreque Carcerres, convicted some time ago of stealing $70,000 worth of bonds and sureties from the Commercial Bank of Havana, were brought up in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and sentenced to two years each in the Kings County Penitentiary.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. Frank P. Tompkins has been installed Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Fairmount.

At the Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church in Paterson 100 families are supplied with food daily.

The Normal and Model Schools have been closed in Trenton, on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever.

The receipts of the Newark Industrial Exposition on Friday night will be devoted to the Seth Boyden statue.

The Jersey City Young Men's Christian Association are preparing to open a restaurant for the relief of the poor.

A one-track engine has been completed by Messrs. Lafferty Bros., of Gloucester, to be used in Atlanta, Ga., on an elevated railway.

John Stein, a fur-dealer, who occupied the store at No. 561 Broad street, Newark, has absconded, taking with him the stock, valued at $10,000.

A colored man, named Thomas Thompson, was found dead in a barn at Belleville yesterday morning, from the effects of intemperance and exposure to cold.

The report prepared by the Jersey City Board of Aldermen shows that the Police Commissioners employ 182 men, at an annual expense of $211,200. The Fire Commissioners employ 129 men, at an expense of $98,265. The Finance Department pay twenty-six employes $85,460, and the Board of Public Works have eighty-six employes, at a cost of $99,659. These amounts are all stated to be incorrect, and considerable dissatisfaction is felt among the citizens.

PERSONAL.

Prof. A. H. Merrill, of Amherst College, is at the Everett House.

Hon. George Harrington, of Washington, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Hon. C. W. Willard, member of Congress, of Vermont, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. George M. Adams, member of Congress, of Kentucky, and Capt. Prince, of the British Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

Mr. Edward Jenkins, of London, and R. F. Gascoigne, of the Royal Horse Guards, British Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. A. H. Willie, member of Congress, of Texas, and Assemblyman J. McGuire, of Schuyler County, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Prof. C. F. Palfrey, of West Point, and James L. Claghorn, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Vice President Henry Wilson and Hon. Samuel Hooper, member of Congress, leave the City this morning for Washington.

Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, of Utica; Hon. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca; Gen. J. C. Black, of Champaign, Ill., and E. J. Crandall, President of the Illinois, Missouri and Texas Railroad Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy; Senator Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, member of Congress, and Judge Charles Mason, of Utica, and Ben Perley Poore, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

The temporary injunction to restrain the Hoboken Savings Bank from doing business was served on the officers yesterday at 1 o'clock. The reason for enjoining the officers was to prevent the further reduction of the assets by paying salaries or otherwise.

THE RIO GRANDE OUTRAGE.

The Galveston *News*, referring to the late invasion of Texas soil by a band of Mexican robbers, under Cavallo Blanco, says that Gen. Hatch, United States Army, will try to have him brought back through the extradition treaty. It also says that Gen. Hatch anticipates much trouble during the Winter, and that he recommends a State Police force in that section to assist the troops in pursuing and recovering stolen property.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; market very quiet; fair to good native Steers, $4 25@$4 55: choice, $5; Texans, $2 40@$3 50; shipments, 1,100 head. Hogs—Receipts, about 43,000 head; market fairly active, and prices firm at $3 70@$3 90 for packing grades; $3 80@$4 for shipping, closing firm; shipments, 5,500 head. Sheep quiet and weak; receipts, 500 head; sales at $2 50@$4 for common to choice.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 26.—Cattle more active and higher; very best on sale to-day, 5c.@6¼c.; first quality, 4c.@5c.; medium, or good fair quality, 3c.@4c.; receipts, 1,693; sales, 1,693. Hogs—Heavy receipts; in good demand at 5½c.@6¼c.; receipts, 10,046. Sheep quiet; light receipts; sales at 4c.@5¼c.; receipts, 1,059.

[Advertisement.]

"A Good Time Coming, Boys;" but don't wait any "longer," but go at once and secure one of Knox's elegant Winter style of Hats. His stores are at No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Peters, Mrs. Wadsworth, two children and nurse, Clarence Robinson and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Smith, infant and nurse, J. K. Eccles, Mr. Wright, Miss Marie Booth, Miss Mary Phillips, Daniel Day, Edward Mayer, William Mayer, John Mayer, Henry Atwell, J. D. Perry, R. H. Fisher, John J. Quarry, Joseph Ludlow, Mrs. S. R. Marvin and son, E. C. G. Lott, C. J. Lee, R. L. Patterson, J. R. Thomson, Alfred Oughton, Stephen A. Smith, Vicont Milton, wife, infant, and maid, Thomas Miller, G. Prince, W. J. Cohn, Miss Rogers and sister, Charles Bradbury, William Lottimer, Mr. and Mrs. Lowes Dickinson, Henry Draper, Dr. S. W. Bushell, Richard W. Buckley, Mrs. Walsh and daughter, J. J. Hubbell, Miss H. W. Jackson, W. A. Paton, Charles Dixon, W. H. Tailer, C. A. Avery, Alton Augier, Hugh Augier, W. Halford, Mr. Newcomb, R. Houston, J. T. Lord, Samuel Ford, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Thornton, H. W. Sharpless, Mr. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Raby, C. D. Phillips, John Miller, H. Ferjas, Mr. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. James Davidson, J. H. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Blackie, O. H. Mats, J. E. De Haven, William Blackmore, Lady Dunraven and maid; total, eighty-six cabin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Canada, from London.—J. S. Estabrook and wife, W. J. Carey, child, and servant, Miss Eva Birdle, J. B. Samuel, Edward Knight, Edward Harris, B. Lorrigan, Frederick Johnstone, Jane E. Hill, M. Short, Mrs. E. Blackburn, Alfred Blackburn, Ellen Blackburn, Harry Blackburn, Miss Emma Simmis, Mrs. Wm. Hileman, Robt. S. Martin, Thos. Stefannaggi, J. J. Hassell, Mrs. Marie McCauley, Thos. G. Gill and wife and daughter, Mrs. B. Rogers, Geo. Rogers, Mary Rogers, Geo. W. Swell, Richard Guddenpfling, Paul Ropder, Dr. E. J. Messenier, James Laidlaw.

In steam-ship Victoria, from Glasgow.—Mrs. Taylor, child and nurse, Mrs. Tupper and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Lathrop and daughter, W. Oliver, Mrs. John Oliver, J. Robley, C. L. Oliphant, Geo. C. Kirby, Dr. C. F. Ingalls, John C. Taylor, John Lindsay, Miss Curtis, Miss McAlley, D. McDonald, W. Cuthbertson, Mr. McDonald, Miss Isabella McKenzie, Miss M. J. Miller, Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. Stephens and daughter, Sam. Smith, Miss Sterling, Miss E. J. Newell, Mr. Gyssler.

In steam-ship Frisia, from Hamburg.—J. P. Stern, J. A. Blumenthal, M. Reinfelder, George B. Wallis, Johann Schulte, Agnes Noble and daughter, Rosina Job.

In steam-ship Olympia, from Glasgow.—Dr. and Mrs. Robertson, Miss E. Duggan, Alex. Lozie and wife, John P. Sausson, D. Todd.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:00 | Sun sets.....4:35 | Moon sets..12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

SandyHook..1:00 | Gov. Island..1:49 | Hell Gate...3:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Bavaria, (Ger.,) Keyn, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Silesia, (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Pembroke, (Br.,) Williams, Cardiff, Bristol, &c., A. Baxter & Co.; City of New-York, Deaken, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; City of Galveston, Evans, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; H. Livingston, Mallory, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Penn., Jas. Hand; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Friedlander, Emerson, San Francisco, Simonson & Cheeseborough.

Barks Gilda, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Cork for orders, J. C. Seager; Jasper, Webber, Monrovia and a market, Yates & Porterfield; Carib, Jayne, Frederickstead, P. Hanford & Co.; Africa, (Br.,) Lowden, Larne, Tetens & Bockmann; Ninfa, (Ital.,) Chiesa, Queenstown for orders, A. P. Agresta; D. Trowbridge, Price, St. Pierre, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Gustavo, (Ital.,) Trapani, Penarth Roads, Funch, Edye & Co.; Monte Taboo, (Ital.,) Rasets, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Oltavia Stella, (Ital.,) Gazzano, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Nilo, (Ital.,) Octengo, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Trident, (Ital.,) Doneri, Queenstown for orders, A. P. Agresti; Vittoria, (Ital.,) Martino, Bristol, J. C. Seager.

Brigs Adjuvans, (Norw.,) Tiernawag, Salonica, Tetens & Bockmann; Wexford, (Br.,) Bradshaw, Belfast, I., D. R. DeWolf & Co.; Alice, (Br.,) Montgomery, Port-au-Prince, Eggers Heinelin; Madfield, (Br.,) Loyd, Dublin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Flora, (Ger.,) Hansen, Rio Grande do Sul, Oelrichs & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Olympia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow Nov. 13, via Moville 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Oct. 22, lat. 46 29, lon. 53 20, passed American steam-ship Italia, from New-York, for Glasgow; 22d, lat. 44 21, lon. 58 38 passed an Allan Line steamer bound E.; 23d, lat. 42 32, lon. 62 20, passed a Cunard steamer do.

Steam-ship Frisia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg Nov. 12, via Southampton 16th, with mdse. and 60 cabin and 330 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Nov. 23, lat. 43 59, lon. 55 20, spoke a Guion steam-ship, bound E.; 24th, lat. 42 17, lon. 62 08, passed a steam-ship of Malcamson London Line do.

Steam-ship Canada, (Br.,) Webster, London Nov. 9 and Havre 12th, with mdse. and 34 cabin and 264 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Nov. 26, twenty-five miles E. S. E. from Sandy Hook passed a schr. steering E. N. E. with mainmast gone.

Steam-ship Victoria, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow Nov. 15 and Moville 16th, with mdse. and 135 passengers to Henderson Bros. Nov. 24, lat. 41 10, lon. 64, passed steam-ship Hansa, hence for Bremen.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Read, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakemen, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Royal Alice, (of Liverpool,) Hughes, Calcutta July 10 and Sand's Head 12th, with mdse. to Charles L. Wright & Co.—vessel to Arkell, Tufts & Co. Nov. 19, off Cape Hatteras, had a hurricane from S. W. lasting twenty-four hours; 12th, lat 34 20, lon. 72 53, passed brig Bostonian, steering S.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Miller, Fernandina 10 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Kate Walker, Rich, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Glammire, (Br.,) Tufts, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lath, &c., to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Alcora, Robertson, Machias, with lumber and lath to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Anna L. Lockwood, Bunce, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

SAILED—Steam-ships Bavaria, for Havre; Caledonia, for Glasgow; Cuba and Wisconsin, for Liverpool; Pembroke, for Cardiff; City of Galveston, for New-Orleans.

WIND—Sundown, moderate W.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Arr. steamer Panther, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 26.—Arr. barks Georgiana, from London; Resolve, from Liverpool; brig Brisk, from Liverpool; schrs. E. A. Hooper, from Philadelphia, and B. A. Hawkins, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Jas. Adger, for New-York; barks J. B. Duffers, for Liverpool, and J. G. Norwood, for Antwerp.

GALVESTON, Nov. 24.—Arr. schr. Thomas P. Ball, Ryder, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 26.—Arr. steam-ships San Salvador and Montgomery, from New-York; barks Panther, from Liverpool; Queensberry, from Havre; brig Brie, from Jacksonville, for New-York, with foremast sprung; steamer H. S. Chamberlin, from New-York, bound to New-Orleans.

Cld. ship George Hurlbut, for Liverpool.

Sld. steam-ship Ambassador, for Liverpool.

Also arr. schr. Bowdoin, from New-York.

Sld. 25th steam-ship Nyanza, for Liverpool; bark Brothers, for Boston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 25.—No arrivals. Sld. schs. John Johnson, George H. Squire, Wm. Arthur, J. G. Babcock and Jennie E. Simmons. Wind—W. S. W. fresh, with snow-squalls.

Nov. 26.—Arr. schrs. Delmont Locke, Philadelphia, for Portland. (In coming into the harbor last night she ran ashore on the canal flat.) Wind fresh from W. S. W.; weather clear.

LATEST EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The following vessels have sld. for American ports: Harold, Harsfager, Husel, Ukraine, Rising Sun, Olivo.

The following vessels from American ports have arr. out: Mary G. Reed, Imperator, Hudson, Civveti Dubrovacki, Northumbrian, Eurica, Nordcap, Daylight, Unico, Pater, Ada Barton, Kenilworth, [illegible], Johann Carl, Hero, Prairie Bird, [illegible], Bach, Otteren, Abraham, Giacinto, and Emma.

MOVILLE, Nov. 26.—The Anchor Line steam-ship California, Capt. Craig, from New-York Nov. 15, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 26.—The National Line steam-ship Spain, Capt. Grace, from New-York Nov. 15, for Liverpool, touched here this morning at 5:30 o'clock.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE,
IN MAKING PREPARATION FOR THE
HOLIDAY TRADE,
HAVE MARKED THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF
FANCY GOODS,
FANS, BONBONNIERES, CHATELAINES, FLACONS,
GILT AND ENAMELED ARTICLES, CHOICE
WOODEN GOODS, LEATHER GOODS,
Tortoise-Shell Jewelry, Bronzes, &c.,
AT PRICES TO MEET THE PRESENT REDUCTION IN VALUES.

Decker Brothers'
GRAND, UPRIGHT, AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS,
No. 33 Union square, Broadway.
The DECKER BROTHERS are the owners of the only patents granted to any person of the name of Decker for improvements in PIANO-FORTES.
All genuine DECKER BROTHERS' PIANOS have the following line cast on the iron plate, in the inner left-hand corner of the instrument:
"Decker Bros.' Patent, June 2, 1863."
To guard against imposition, purchasers should see that this line is cast in the plate as described.
The reputation acquired for their manufacture by the DECKER BROTHERS is the result of years of unremitting effort to develop the power and correspondingly to improve the quality of tone in the Piano-forte. This endeavor has been rewarded to an extent deemed at the outset almost unattainable, and the absolute success of the method of manufacture originated and patented by them is now conclusively established by the UNANIMOUS TESTIMONY of the MOST EMINENT MUSICAL AUTHORITIES AND SCIENTIFIC EXPERTS, who unite in pronouncing the DECKER BROTHERS' instruments the most perfect of their class yet produced.
Every DECKER BROTHERS' PIANO-FORTE is guaranteed for SEVEN YEARS.
Send for DECKER BROS.' Illustrated Catalogue before buying a
HOLIDAY PRESENT.
Nothing is more appropriate for a NEW-YEAR'S or CHRISTMAS GIFT than a
Decker Bros.' Piano.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,
502 and 504 Broadway,
OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES' FURS,
INCLUDING A VERY EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SEALSKIN FURS,
IN ALL STYLES AND QUALTIES, AT GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES.
502 & 504 BROADWAY.

F. BOOSS & BROTHER
HAVE OPENED A
RETAIL DEPARTMENT
FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY
and offer a fine assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
FURS,
At a reduction of
20 and 30 Per Cent.
Sole Manufacturers of the
PATENT LE GANT MUFF.
NO. 449 BROADWAY.
Between Howard and Grand sts.

REMOVAL.
EDWARD A. MORRISON,
NO. 827 BROADWAY,
NEAR 13TH ST.
RICH RIBBONS, LACES, GIMPS, FRINGES, MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES ON ACCOUNT OF EARLY REMOVAL.
LADIES LOOKING FOR
BARGAINS
WILL FIND THIS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO BUY FINE GOODS AT
LOW PRICES.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES.
Indorsed by the leading Artists, Seminaries, and the Press, as the
BEST PIANOS MADE
Prices and terms in full accordance with the times and the expectations of purchasers.
WAREROOMS:
5TH AV., CORNER 16TH ST., NEW-YORK.

THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No. 550 Broadway, N. Y.,
PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS,
TEA AND DESSERT SETS,
SPOONS, FORKS, TABLE CUTLERY, &C.

No. 652 Broadway.
WEDDING PRESENTS
and HOLIDAY GOODS.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Ve J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.
No. 652 Broadway.

HAZELTON
PIANO-FORTES,
GRANDS, SQUARES, AND UPRIGHTS.
Unrivaled for richness, power, and delicacy of touch and tone.
Second-hand pianos taken in exchange.
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